

Longicorn Beetles of Japan. Additions, chiefly from the later Collections of Mr. George Lewis; and Notes on the Synonymy, Distribution, and Habits of the previously known Species. By H. W. BATES, F.R.S., F.L.S.

(Read 5th June, 1884.)

[PLATES I. & II.]

THE present paper is essentially a supplement only to a former paper published on the same subject in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' for 1873, vol. xii.; but it is a supplement which in extent greatly surpasses the original, the number of species of this conspicuous Coleopterous family recorded in the first paper being 107, and the present paper containing 129, making a total of 236 species now known as belonging to the Japanese Fauna in this department. This great accession to our knowledge is due almost entirely to the labours of Mr. Lewis and the native collectors directed by him, on his second visit to the islands in 1880-81. It is sufficient to glance at the two lists—the original one, published in 1873, and the following supplemental one—to see how large a proportion of the new species (and it is the same with the species known elsewhere now detected in Japan) is due to the labours of Mr. Lewis.

In the introductory paragraphs to my former paper I made a few remarks on the relations of the Fauna of Japan as regards the Longicornia to those of other regions, pointing out chiefly the very strong tropical element and the absence of many characteristic palæartic genera. I have also discussed the question of faunistic relations in two other papers published on the Geodaphous Coleoptera of Japan. In my first enumeration of the Japanese Longicornia, I remarked that 21 genera out of the total of 64 were tropical genera, *i. e.* genera found nowhere but within the tropics. In the present supplement only 6 of the 57 genera added to the original 64 are known as tropical; but the number must be increased if we are to add the many absolutely new genera (such as *Leptoxenus*, *Pyrrhona*, *Corennys*, *Xenicotela*, &c.), which have tropical, and not palæartic, affinities. Still, upon the whole, our supplementary list must be considered as diminishing the proportion of tropical forms in the Longicorn Fauna of Japan, a large number of European, Siberian, and North-

American genera (e. g. *Asemum*, *Tetropium*, *Rhagium*, *Encyclops*, *Pachyta*, *Grammoptera*, *Gaurotes*, *Strangalia*, *Necydalis*, *Rosalia*, &c.) having been now found, and many of the absolutely new genera having palæarctic or nearctic rather than tropical affinities. We know at present too little of the productions of the neighbouring regions of Asia (*i. e.* Corea, Manchuria, and Northern China), to discuss profitably the interesting problems which the Insect-fauna of Japan presents, such as its true relations to the neighbouring temperate parts of the Asiatic continent and the more distant tropics, and the derivation of the extraordinary number of endemic forms which it seems, especially as regards the Longicornia, to contain. Mr. Lewis's recent journey has shown, amongst other things, that the tropical forms are not confined to the southern part of the islands, nor the boreal forms to the northern part; from what we know of the same departments of the Fauna of Manchuria, tropical forms do not seem to extend northwards in the same way in continental Asia.

List of Species, supplemental to that published in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' vol. xii. (1873).

Fam. PRIONIDÆ.

Psephactus remiger, *Harold*.

Fam. CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Megasemum quadricostulatum,
Kraatz.

Asemum amurense, *Kraatz*.

Tetropium luridum, *Linn.*

Neocerambyx Batesi, *Harold*.

Allotræus sphaerioninus, *Bates*.

Leptoxenus ibidiiformis, *Bates*.

Rhagium inquisitor, *Linn.*
(*var. japonicum*).

Xenophyrama purpureum.

Lemula decipiens.

Encyclops olivaceus.

Omphalodera Puziloi, *Blessig*.

Pachyta erebia.

✓ *Gaurotes doris*.

Toxotinus longicornis.

✓ *Grammoptera ægrota*.

— *grallatrix*.

✓ — *signifera*.

✓ — *amentata*.

— *chalybeella*.

Leptura misella.

— *pyrrha*.

— *succedanea*, *Lewis*.

Leptura variicornis, *Dalm.*

— *granulata*.

— *excavata*.

✓ — *cometes*.

— *vicaria*.

— *mimica*.

— *subtilis*.

— *thoracica*, *Creutz*.

— *adumbrata*.

— *nymphula*.

Strangalomorpha ænescens.

Eustrangalis distenioides.

Strangalia dulcis.

— *contracta*.

— *regalis*.

Pyrrhona læticolor.

Corennyss sericata.

Necydalis solida.

— *ebenina*.

— *pennata*, *Lewis*.

Aromia ambrosiaca, *Steven*.

Chloridolum thaliodes.

✓ — *quadricolle*.

Callichroma (?) *japonica*, *Harold*.

Rosalia Batesi, *Harold*.

Rhopalopus signaticollis, *Solsky*.

Semanotus chlorizans, *Solsky*.

Phymatodes Maaki, *Kraatz*.

Plagionotus pulcher, *Blessig*.

Clytanthus gracilipes, *Falderm.*
 — *latifasciatus* *Fischer.*
 — *misellus.*
 — *xeniscus.*
 — (?) — *acutivittis*, *Kraatz.*
Demonax transilis.
Clytus melænus.
 — *auripilis.*
Xylotrechus chinensis (*Chevr.*).
 — *emaciatu8.*
 — *clarinus.*
 — *albifilis.*
 — *rufilius.*
Brachyclytus singularis, *Kraatz.*
Anaglyptus niponensis.
Paraclytus excultus.
Aglaophis colobothoëides.

Fam. LAMIIDÆ.

Phlyctidola metallica.
Echthistatus binodosus, *Waterh.*
 — *furciferus.*
 — *grossus.*
Dolophrades terrenus.
Monohammus nitens.
 — *grandis*, *Waterh.*
 — *pardalinus.*
Haplohammus fulvicornis, *Pascoe.*
Uræcha griseola.
Mecynippus pubicornis.
Apalimna liturata.
Xenicotela fuscata.
Rhodopis integripennis.
Nanohammus rufescens.
Scotinauges diphysis, *Pascoe.*
Mesosa gracilior.
 — *hirsuta.*
 — *senilis.*
 — *pæcila.*
 — *cribrata.*

Mesosella simiola.
Sybra subfasciata.
Xylariopsis mimica.
Sydonia divaricata.
Graphidessa venata.
Eupogonius tenuicornis.
Terinaea atrofusca.
Cylindilla grisescens.
Rhopaloscelis unifasciatus, *Blessig.*
 — *maculatus*, *Bates.*
 — *bifasciatus*, *Kraatz.*
Eryssamena saperdina.
 — *acuta.*
 — *spindorsis.*
Miccolamia cleroïdes.
 — *verrucosa.*
 — *glabricula.*
Clytosemia pulchra.
Acanthocinus stillatus.
Callapœcus guttatus.
Agapanthia angusticollis, *Gyll.*
Saperda decempunctata, *Gebler.*
 — *tetracticta*, *Bates.*
 — *sulphurata*, *Gebler.*
 — *octomaculata*, *Blessig.*
Eutetrappa variicornis.
 — *chrysargyrea.*
Paraglenea chrysochloris, *Bates.*
 — *eximia.*
 — *theaphia.*
Glenea colenda, *Thomson.*
Singalia rufescens.
Stenostola argyrosticta.
 — *anomala.*
Epiglenea comes.
Oberea vittata, *Blessig.*
 — *niponensis.*
 — *sericans.*
Praolia citrinipes.

Fam. PRIONIDÆ.

PSEPHACTUS REMIGER, *Harold*, *Deutsch. ent. Zeitschr.* xxiii. (1879) p. 367, ♀. (Plate I. fig. 3. ♂)

♂. Minor et angustior; antennis haud longioribus, articulis 3-11 late (tertio latius) dilatatis et compressis; elytris adhuc brevioribus, segmentum primum ventrale paullo superantibus, supra crebrius reticulato-punctatis; tibiis posticis dilatato-compressis. Long. ♂ 16 millim., ♀ 25 millim.

Yezo, not rare. At Junsai found emerging in some numbers from a moss-grown stump.

The genus *Psephactus*, as Harold observed, is allied to *Tragosoma*. The genus of the *Tragosominæ* group to which it approaches the nearest is *Sarmyds*, Pascoe.

ÆGOSOMA SINICUM, *White*.

Found in Yezo and in Central Japan.

Fam. CERAMBYCIDÆ.

MEGASEMUM QUADRICOSTULATUM, *Kraatz, Berl. ent. Zeitschr.* xxiii. (1879) p. 97.

Chiuzenji, and South Yezo. Common in July and August. Described by Kraatz from East Siberia. Japanese examples are generally larger than the size (24 millim.) given by Kraatz, averaging 27 millim.

ASEMUM AMURENSE, *Kraatz, Deutsch. ent. Zeitschr.* xxiii. (1879) p. 97.

Nikko.

Kraatz's brief description agrees with the Japanese specimens as far as it goes; but, if his species be really the same, the differences from the European *A. striatum* seem more important than he allows, the elytra being relatively more elongated and the thorax conspicuously different in its moderately rounded and not angulated sides.

TETROPIUM LURIDUM, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* ed. xii. p. 634.

Tokio. One large specimen, long. 18 millim. The species is found throughout Northern and Central Europe and Siberia to the coast of Manchuria.

NEOCERAMBYX CHRYSOTHRIX, *Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 4, xii. p. 152, ♀.

♂. A fœmina differt tantum antennis corpore fere duplo longioribus, articulisque 3-5 apice incrassatis.

Tokio.

The 3rd-5th joints of the antennæ are moderately clavate or thickened at their apices, the 5th slenderer than the two others and slightly longer than the 3rd.

NEOCERAMBYX BATESI, *Harold, Abhandl. Nat. Ver. Bremen*, iv. p. 295 (1875).

Japan.

The description, drawn up from a male example, fits almost

exactly *N. chrysothrix* ♂, with the exception that the 3rd-5th antennal joints are not clavate (at least the author makes no mention of that feature) and the size much larger, 32 millim., *N. chrysothrix* measuring 25 millim. only.

PACHYDISSUS (MALLAMBYX) JAPONICUS, *Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 4, xii. p. 152.—*Neocerambyx Raddei*, *Blessig, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross.* ix. p. 170, t. vii. fig. 1.

Although the description and figure of Blessig do not exactly fit with regard to the outline of the thorax and the sutural apex of the elytra (especially in the female), there can be little doubt that the two names refer to the same species.

Central Japan; Yezo.

ALLOTREUS SPHERIONINUS, *Bates, Ent. Monthly Mag.* xiv. (1877) p. 37.

Hitoyoshi.

LEPTOXENUS IBIDIIFORMIS, *Bates, Ent. Monthly Mag.* xiv. (1877) p. 37.

Taken commonly as far north as Idzu.

STENYGRINUM QUADRINOTATUM, *Bates, Ann. & Mag. N. H.* ser. 4, xii. p. 154.

Ipongi, Japan. The species occurs also on the Khasia Hills.

DISTENIA JAPONICA, *Bates, Ann. & Mag. N. H.* ser. 4, xii. p. 155.—*Apheles gracilis*, *Blessig, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross.* ix. p. 200, t. viii. fig. 1.

Blessig describes his species from a single example found at Port May, on the coast of Manchuria; his description and figure agree with the Japanese species, which is not generically different from *D. columbina*, Serv., the type of the genus. Blessig mentions as a chief character of *Distenia* silky hairs on the underside of the antennæ; but these do not exist in *D. columbina*, at least in the examples I have examined, and cannot besides be a generic character, as they are present or absent in species most closely allied in all other respects.

Central Japan; Yezo.

RHAGIUM INQUISITOR, *Linn.* (indagator, *Fab.*), var. JAPONICUM.

A typo differt elytrorum maculis fulvis discretis transversis

perparum confluentibus, fasciis duabus fulvis, sed fasciis fuscis plerumque vix perspicuis. Long. 12–16 millim.

Oyayama and Niohozan.

Presents a different appearance from the European *R. inquisitor*, owing to the tawny spots of the elytra being nearly always separate, exposing more of the shining brassy-black ground-colour. The spots in most examples are condensed into two widely separated fasciæ. A fascia of the dark ground-colour sometimes shows behind the second tawny belt. Examples, however, occur which do not differ from European specimens.

XENOPHYRAMA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Rhamnusio* (Latr.) approximans. Corpus oblongum. Caput quadratum, ante oculos parum elongatum (sed mandibulis elongatis), genis post oculos elongatis rectis vel postice subdilatatis, ab angulis oblique ad collum angustatis; collo parum constricto, vertice post antennas depresso, bituberoso, tuberibus (sicut tuberibus antenniferis) a linea dorsali profunda separatis; oculi subgrosse granulati sat profunde sinuati; tubera antennifera valida, elevata. Antennæ (♀) sat graciles fere corporis apicem attingentes, prope oculorum marginem anticam insertæ; articulis 3–4 conjunctis quam 5^{mus} vix longioribus, 5–11 filiformibus, æqualibus. Thorax amorphus: apud apicem angustus et sulcato-constrictus, deinde subito dilatatus et usque basin figuram cuboideam efficiens, dorso utrinque in tuber magnum, apice concavum, sicut inflatus; lateribus utrinque ante medium prominens; basi sulcato-depressus angulis posticis fere rectis. Elytra convexa sat late elongato-oblonga, apice late rotundata. Prosternum inter coxas angustissimum haud perspicuum, coxis valde exsertis. Pedes sat graciles, posticis relative haud longioribus, tarsis posticis brevibus, articulo primo lineari, quam 2–3 conjuncti longiori.

Although totally different in facies, due to the broad oblong elytra, opaque surface, longer antennæ, &c., this genus is undoubtedly allied to *Rhamnusium*.

XENOPHYRAMA PURPUREUM, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 1.)

Nigrum, subnitidum; elytris rufo-purpureis, opacis, breviter incumbenti-pilosis, crebre subrugulose punctatis; capite thoraceque subtiliter sparsim punctulatis; scutello nigro, hirsuto; corpore subtus subtilissime punctulato et griseo-pubescenti. Long. 20 millim. ♂.

Yuyama; one example, June 1st, 1881.

TOXOTUS CÆRULEIPENNIS, Bates.

Taken in Yezo.

ENCYCLOPS OLIVACEUS, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 7.)

Elongatus, linearis, olivaceo-æneus, subtiliter (capite thoraceque densius) griseo-pubescentis, antennis pedibusque testaceo-rufis nigro-maculatis. Capite et thorace creberrime alveolatis, illo postice tumido-quadrato, oculis intus haud profunde sinuatis; hoc medio utrinque tuberculo conico, antice et postice parum constricto; disco modice convexo; elytris passim discrete punctatis; pectore argenteo-pubescenti. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ –10 millim.

Chiuzenji and Omine.

Differs from the North-American genus *Encyclops* only in the shallower emargination of the eyes. In this respect it agrees better with *Microrhabdium*, Kraatz, of E. Siberia; but Kraatz does not mention the finely faceted eyes, by his silence leaving it to be inferred that in his genus they are coarsely faceted, as is *Xylosteus*, *Psilorhabdium*, and *Leptorhabdium*, with which alone he compares it. The terminal joint of the palpi is short and strongly securiform, the antennæ are inserted nearly opposite the middle of the eyes; the tarsi are all slender, the first joint very elongated, in the hinder feet longer than the remaining joints taken together. The close, shallow, alveolate punctuation of the head and thorax speaks, in addition to other structural similarities, for the generic union of the species with *Encyclops*. The antennæ are red in their four basal joints, with the tips black (the scape having a long black streak), and black in the other joints with the base of each red. The legs are red, with a long spot on the femora, a smaller one on the tibiæ, and the tips of the tarsi black.

LEMULA, nov. gen.

Corpus minus elongatum, convexum. Caput post oculos quadratum, ante oculos breve; oculi prominentes intus haud emarginati subtiliter granulati. Antennæ media fronte contra oculi marginem anticum insertæ, corpore breviores, filiformes, articulis 3–4 subæqualibus, 4–11 paullo longioribus; palpi articulis ultimis haud dilatatis. Thorax utrinque tuberculo conico armatus; elytra apice obtuse rotundata, pygidium tegentia. Proster-num inter coxas nullum; mesosternum angustissimum. Pedes

parum elongati; femora gradatim sed parum incrassata; tarsi postici breves.

The species on which this genus is founded resembles a moderately slender *Lema*. It is distinguished from allied genera by the combination of characters furnished by the tumid-quadrate hind part of the head, entire eyes, antennæ inserted away from the eyes on an elevation in the middle of the forehead formed by the antenniferous tubercles, which are separated only by an impressed line, and the rather short legs.

LEMULA DECIPIENS, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 5.)

Nigra; elytris, femoribus basi ventrisque apice, plus minusve fulvis, antennis rufo-fuscis. Capite et thorace nitidis sparsim pubescentibus disperse punctatis; illo medio linea impresso, hoc antice transversim profunde sulcato, postice depresso, disco bi-mamillato, sulco dorsali profundo; elytris passim crebre punctatis, nitidis, breviter setosis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7 millim.

Hab. Miyanoshta; Kiga.

OMPHALODERA PUZILOI, *Blessig, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. ix.* p. 245.

Var. Corpore subtus toto flavo (*O. flaviventris*).

Oyama; Miyanoshta; Nikko; Suyrma. Described by Blessig from R. Suifun, E. Siberia.

The Japanese examples differ from Blessig's description in having the abdomen constantly yellow instead of black. As they agree in all other points, I cannot but conclude this to be a slight local variation.

PACHYTA EREBIA, n. sp.

♀. *Pachytis* typicis, elytrorum apicibus truncatis utrinque bidentatis, pertinet. Nigra, obscura, opaca, argenteo-griseo pubescens, elytris fere glabris; antennis, capite et thorace sicut in *P. quadrimaculata*; elytris apice latius truncatis, supra grossius et profundius confluentur subrugose punctatis, nigra vitta brevi (a medio usque prope apicem) intramarginali rufo-fulva. Long. 22 millim. ♀.

Chiuzenji; one example.

GAUROTUS DORIS, n. sp.

G. ussuriensis (Blessig) proxime affinis et simillima, sed differt abdomine semper flavo basi et lateribus nigro-maculato. Supra læte æneus, viridi-æneus vel auratus fere glaber, nitidus, breviter

griseo-pubescens, subtus niger densius griseo-pubescens, abdomine flavo nigro-maculato; pedibus nigris nitidis; femoribus dimidio basali tibiisque (interdum) medio flavis. Capite creberrime thorace paullo parcius punctatis, elytris confluentes vel rugulose punctatis apice sinuato-truncatis utrinque bidentatis. Femora ♂ omnia, ♀ 4 posteriora subtus dentata. Long. 12–13 millim. ♂ ♀.

Chiuzenji; Niohozan.

Differs from *G. ussuriensis* (Blessig) of the Amur region only in the yellow colour of the abdomen, and would perhaps be better considered as a local variety of that species. It is, however, a larger and more brightly-coloured insect. The conspicuous tooth beneath the femora, similar to that of many *Donacia*, which both species wonderfully resemble, appears not to have been noticed by Blessig and Kraatz, the two authors who have mentioned *G. ussuriensis*: a specimen I obtained from probably the same source as those authors has femora like the Japanese form.

TOXOTINUS, nov. gen.

Facies gen. *Toxoti*. Caput post oculos elongatum paullulum tumidum sed vix ad collum angustatum, antice verticale. Oculi prominentes, parum emarginati, a mandibulis sat distantes, subtiliter granulati. Palpi apice minime dilatati. Antennæ ♂ ♀ corpore longiores, articulis 3–4 subæqualibus quam 5–10 paullo brevioribus, undecimo multo longiori, contra oculorum marginem anticum insertæ; tubera antennifera elevata. Thorax relative parvus conoideo-subcylindricus, antice et postice modice contractus, tuberculo laterali utrinque obtuso, angulis posticis nullomodo prominentibus. Elytra postice paullo attenuata apice rotundata. Prosternum inter coxas angustissimum, mesosternum oblongum subconvexum. Pedes fere sicut in *Toxotis*, sed tibiis posticis apice multo minus oblique truncatis.

Distinguished from the allied genera by the form of the posterior part of the head and by the forehead being abruptly vertical from the base of the antennæ. The male resembles at first sight small individuals of the same sex of *Toxotus meridianus*.

TOXOTINUS LONGICORNIS, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 6.)

Elongatus, postice modice angustatus dorso subplanatus, supra dense subtiliter aureo-pubescens, pube thoracis longiori, incumbenti, lætius aurato; subtus griseo-pubescens. Fulvus, capite,

scapo, thorace, sternis, coxis, trochanteribus femoribusque 4 posticis apice, nigris; capite thoraceque creberrime subalveolato-punctatis, elytris discrete punctulatis. Long. 12-14 millim.

♂ ♀.

Oyama; May 1880.

✓ GRAMMOPTERA ÆGROTA, n. sp.

G. debili (Kraatz) proxime affinis. Pallide flavo-testacea, pubescens, elytris præcipue dense flavescenti-hirtis, antennarum articulis (a quarto) apice, femoribus tibiisque posterioribus apice, tarsorum articulis apice, nigro-fuscis; capite postice gradatim rotundato collo angusto, discrete punctulato, thorace sat angusto, versus apicem angustato, postice parallelogrammico angulis posticis subrectis, dorso valde convexo, sat sparsim subtiliter punctulato, linea dorsali brevi; elytris passim discrete punctatis, apice singulatim rotundatis. Long. 7-8 millim. ♂ ♀.

Nikko; Hitoyoshi, and other localities.

Kraatz describes the head and thorax of his *G. debilis* from East Siberia as "äusserst dicht und fein punctirt." Were it not for this clearly expressed character, I should have considered the present species the same as his; but the head and thorax in *G. ægrota* are very much less closely punctulate than is usual in the allied species; there are even wide spaces on the thorax, smooth and shining, without punctures. The species has slender antennæ and legs like *G. debilis*.

GRAMMOPTERA GRALLATRIX, n. sp.

G. gibbicollis (Blessig) affinis et quoad colores simillima, sed differt corpore, pedibus antennisque multo magis elongatis, elytris truncatis etc. Valde elongata, sublinearis, testaceo-fulva flavo-pubescens, vertice (et collo supra), pronoti disco, elytrorum fascia angusta suturali, altera interrupta marginali, femoribusque dimidio apicali, nigro-fuscis; antennis valde elongatis et gracilibus (articulo quinto cæteribus longiori, quarto breviori), articulis a quinto apice fuscis; capite post oculos breviter quadrato, paullo angustato sed angulis distinctis colloque abrupte angustato, genis apud angulos (ut supra visis) flavis; thorace sat angusto, lateribus ante medium haud prominentibus, disco rotundato-convexo; crebre alveolato-punctato, pube aureo-sericeo incumbenti læte vestito; elytris ♂ ♀ fere linearibus postice paullo angustatis, apice acute truncatis, extus angulatis, supra crebre punctatis;

pectore lateribus argenteo-pubescenti, metasterno extus fusco-nigro; tarsorum articulo unguiculari nigro. Long. 12 millim. ♂ ♀.

Nikko. Several examples of both sexes, exactly similar in colours and markings.

In *G. gibbicollis* the enlarged posterior part of the head is not tumid, but gradually narrowed, and the convexity of the thorax is compressed posteriorly; in *G. grallatrix* the posterior part of the head is distinctly quadrate and short, and the disk of the thorax forms an even convexity without compression. Both species are congeneric with *Acmeops ligata*, Lec., and other North-American species referred by American authors to the genus *Acmeops*.

✓ GRAMMOPTERA SIGNIFERA, n. sp.

♀. *G. gibbicollis* iterum affinis. Paulo gracilior, nigro-fusca, partibus oris, clypeo, coxis femoribusque basi, testaceo-flavis; tibiis 4 anterioribus antennisque basi fusco-rufis, elytris utrinque vittis duabus (altera marginali altera discoidali) paullo ante apicem terminatis fasciaque ante apicem, fulvo-testaceis; capite et thorace creberrime punctatis, illo post oculos usque ad collum rotundato-angustato, hoc disco valde convexo, convexitate postice perparum compresso ibique pilis flavo-sericeis convergentibus; elytris (♂ ♀) sublinearibus apice truncatis (angulo exteriori rotundato), supra crebre sed discrete punctatis; abdomine fulvo, nigro-maculato. Long. 8-10 millim.

Var. ♀. Fascia ante-apicali deest (thoracis marginibus anticis et posticis scutelloque fulvis).

Var. ? ♂. Multo minor, vitta discoidali cum fascia conjuncta, pedibus (tarsis exceptis) toto fulvis. Long. 6-7 millim. ♂.

Var. ♀ (*G. mutata*). Elytra fulva, vitta angusta suturali ante apicem terminata (ibique macula triangulari), maculis tribus utrinque marginalibus apiceque nigris, thoracis marginibus anticis et posticis, antennis et pedibus fulvis. Long. 10 millim.

Var. ♀. Eadem: sed vitta suturali multo latiori, femoribus 4 posticis apice, antennis (basi excepta) nigris.

Nikko; Oyama; Hitoyoshi.

✓ GRAMMOPTERA AMENTATA, n. sp.

G. signiferae affinissima; differt capite post oculos recte angustato, postice (ante collum) distincte sed obtuse angulato, elytris ♀ apice singulatim rotundatis, ♂ obtusissime truncatis. Magis convexa, fusco-nigra, partibus oris, antennarum articulis basa-

libus pedibusque rufo-testaceis, femoribus apice tarsisque ple-
rumque nigris; elytris plaga utrinque elongata maculas ova-
les fusco-nigras duas includenti, apicem haud attingenti, fulva.
Long. 6-8½ millim. ♂ ♀.

Var. a. ♂ ♀. Elytrorum plaga fulva laterali usque ad apicem
continuata maculas tres includenti.

Var. b. ♂ ♀. Elytris fulvis, sutura angusta maculisque utrinque
tribus nigris; pedibus et interdum antennis pallide fulvis.

Miyano-shita; Suyama; Oyama; Chiuzenji.

GRAMMOPTERA CHALYBEELLA, n. sp.

G. ruficorni simillima. Gracilis, chalybeo-nigra griseo-pubes-
cens, elytris subolivaceis nitidioribus et minus dense pubescenti-
bus; antennis nigris, partibus oris, femoribus tibiisque anticis
fulvo-rufis; thorace sicut in *G. ruficorni*. Long. 6-7 millim.

Nikko.

LEPTURA MISELLA, n. sp.

Ad § *Anoplodera* pertinet, sed corpore multo breviori fere
sicut in *L. livida*. Subtus nigra, argenteo-griseo pubescens,
supra nigra subopaca, nigro-setosa, elytris nitidis testaceo-fulvis,
basi excepta nigro-marginatis, palpis et femoribus rufis (tibiis
anticis rufescentibus); capite ante oculos parum prolongato sat
lato, post oculos brevi, collo valde constricto, crebre subalveolato-
punctato; thorace angusto postice haud constricto, sicut capite
punctato; elytris relative brevibus dorso planatis, apice rotun-
datis, discrete punctatis; antennis filiformibus sat robustis, ♂
corpore longioribus, ♀ multo brevioribus. Long. 5½-7 millim.

Kashiwagi; Wada-togé.

The species is found also on the Amur, but is not noticed in
Kraatz's excellent memoir on the Longicornia of that region.

LEPTURA PYRRHA, n. sp.

L. tesserulæ proxime affinis, differt solum elytris rubris imma-
culatis. Brevis, nigra subopaca, subtus griseo-pubescens, supra
fulvo-hirta, elytris rufo-miniatis sat conspicue discrete punctatis
subnitidis, apice oblique truncatis; thorace ænescenti-nigro, con-
vexo, discrete punctato, juxta basin constricto et depresso;
capite sicut in *L. tesserula*, postice brevi, angulato. Long. 11
millim.

Wada-togé; Nikko.

LEPTURA SUCCEDANEA, *Lewis, Ann. & Mag. N. H.* ser. 5, iv. p. 464.

Sapporo.

Mr. Lewis described the female only, mentioning the points in which it differs from the very closely allied European *L. rubra* (Linn.). The males of the two species differ more conspicuously, the thorax above in the Japanese form (except a transverse spot at the base) being tawny red, like the elytra, and in *L. rubra* black.

LEPTURA VARIICORNIS, *Dalman in Schönh. Syn. Ins.* i. 3. p. 482.

Niohozan.

Found also in Eastern Siberia and thence to North-eastern Europe. Besides typical specimens, Mr. Lewis took a single example of a black variety on Niohozan.

LEPTURA GRANULATA, n. sp.

Robusta, opaca, nigra, elytris obscure rufis; capite mox pone oculos constricto; thorace medio late rotundato, basi valde constricto angulis haud productis, disco convexo inæquali, cum capite grosse rugoso-punctato, pilis incumbentibus aureis; elytris modice elongatis et attenuatis, apice haud oblique sinuato-truncatis angulis acutis; tota superficie crebre granulata; subtus rugoso-punctulata tenuiter griseo-pubescens. Long. 17-23 millim. ♂ ♀.

Sapporo; Yani.

A large robust species, with thorax still more rounded on the sides than *L. proxima* (Say). The head behind the eyes is extremely short, showing only a small shining tubercle before the deep constriction of the neck. The pubescence is short and adpressed.

LEPTURA CYANEA, *Gebler, Nov. Mém. Mosc.* ii. p. 70.

Niohozan. Widely distributed in Eastern Siberia.

LEPTURA EXCAVATA, n. sp.

L. cyaneæ affiniissima sed differt corpore relative breviora coloreque toto nigro. Postice parum angustata, nigra, elytris subnitidis medio ad suturam concavis, pone scutellum margine utrinque valde elevato, apice recte truncatis, angulo exteriori rotundato, suturali acuto, sat grosse et crebre (versus apicem

subtilius) punctatis; thorace quam in *L. cyanea* paullo breviori lateribus perparum rotundatis, basi modice constricto, angulis haud prominentibus, disco convexo crebre foveolato, erecte piloso; antennis pedibusque breviter pilosis. Long. 12 millim.

Wada-togé; Niohozan.

✓ LEPTURA (JUDOLIA) COMETES, n. sp.

L. cordifera (Oliv.) affinis: major, dense fulvo-pubescentis, nigra opaca, elytris testaceo-flavis, basi juxta scutellum, macula subrotunda utrinque laterali (post medium) alteraque apicali, nigris; thorace campanuliformi, basi depresso, angulis maxime productis, dorso creberrime punctato dense erecte pubescenti; elytris sicut in *L. cordifera* apice singulatim productis subacutis, densissime sericeo subincumbenti-pubescentibus. Long. 15 millim.

Chiuzenji; Niohozan; Sapporo.

Approaches the North-American *L. (Judolia) cordifera* more nearly than any of the European species, having similarly prolonged apices of the elytra; but it is very much larger, and wants the anterior marginal spot of the elytra. The glossy tawny-golden pubescence on the elytra conceals, in certain lights, the black spots.

LEPTURA (STENURA) VICARIA, n. sp.

L. obliteratedæ (Haldem.) quam proxime affinis; differt statura longiori et graciliori, tibiisque posticis (♂) nigris etc. Nigra, fulvo-aureo pubescens; capite antice testaceo-flavo, macula triangulari frontali epistomateque nigris; thorace utrinque paullo ante medium tuberculo conico, crebre punctulato, fulvo-testaceo plaga magna dorsali nigra; elytris quam in *L. obliteratedæ* longius attenuatis, basi relative angustioribus, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis utrinque bidentatis, flavis, apice late, fascia recta mediana maculaque parva versus basin laterali, nigris; antennis (♂) corporis apicem fere attingentibus, nigris, scapo subtus articulisque apicalibus basi flavis; pedibus flavo-testaceis, tibiis posticis (♂) femoribusque (basi excepta) nigris.

♂. Tibiis posticis dimidio basali flavis; elytris apice flavis (fascia subapicali nigra); antennarum articulis omnibus (a quarto) pallidis.

Long. 17-20 millim. ♂ ♀.

Niohozan and Sapporo; on flowers of Hydrangea.

LEPTURA (STENURA) MIMICA, n. sp.

L. arcuatæ affinis, differt tantum antennis longioribus, coloribus signaturisque paullo diversis.

♂. Nigra, pube incumbente, supra fulvo-aurea, subtus argentea, vestita; elytris utrinque fasciis sat tenuibus flavis quatuor—prima virguliformi juxta scutellum (ramo exteriori curvato deficienti), secunda, tertia et quarta sicut in *L. arcuata*; antennis articulis 7–11 fulvis.

♀. Elytris fulvis, margine angusto basali et suturali, maculis rotundatis utrinque duabus (prima versus humeros interdum divisa, secunda majori apud medium) fascisque duabus (prima ante apicem, secunda apicali) nigris; antennis fulvis, scapo paullo obscuriori; pedibus nigro-fuscis, tibiis et tarsis 4 anterioribus fulvis.

Long. 15–17 millim.

Var. ♂. Elytris nigris, maculis parvis duabus basalibus, altera medio basis, altera subhumerali.

Sapporo; Junsai; Nikko. The variety is from Nikko.

Scarcely more than a local variety of the European *L. arcuata*, which is found with little variation throughout Eastern Siberia to the coast of Manchuria. The Japanese form differs from European and Siberian examples chiefly in the basal fascia of the elytra in the male wanting the outer horn of the bow, and in the first and second black fasciæ in the female being widely detached from the suture. The antennæ are longer, and the thorax more angulated on the sides.

LEPTURA (STENURA) SUBTILIS, n. sp.

L. quadrifasciatæ (L.) affinis et similis, sed differt thorace basi multo latiori lateribusque subrectis haud sinuatis etc. Nigra, subnitida, elytris fasciis angustis quatuor suturam attingentibus et versus marginem angustatis; antennis subserratis; thorace triangulari multo subtilius punctato, fulvo-aureo pubescenti; elytris subtilissime punctulatis et rugulosis apice recte truncatis, angulis acutis, exteriori producto spiniformi. Long. 17 millim. ♂.

Chiuzenji, August 1881.

Differs from *L. quadrifasciatæ*, which occurs throughout Eastern Siberia as well as Northern and Central Europe, by definite specific characters; the thorax being regularly and straightly dilated from the fore margin to the hind angles, the angles of the elytral truncature spined, and the yellow fasciæ different in form.

LEPTURA (STENURA) THORACICA, *Creutzer, Ent. Vers.* p. 125 ;
Fabr. Syst. El. ii. p. 356.

Var. Corpore toto nigro.

Sapporo.

This species ranges from North-eastern Europe to Manchuria, offering on the Amur some variations of colour from the European type-form ; but, as far as I am aware, no examples entirely black have been found on continental Asia.

LEPTURA (STENURA) ADUMBRATA, n. sp.

Elongata, nigro-fusca, pube fulvo-sericea dense vestita, elytris utrinque plaga indistincta humerali, macula apicali, fasciisque angustis obliquis duabus (altera ante, altera post medium) fulvo-testaceis pube obscuratis ; femoribus anticis abdominisque marginibus fulvis ; antennis tenuibus, articulis apicalibus fulvis ; thorace elongato-campanuliformi, lateribus fere rectis, angulis posticis valde elongatis ; elytris basi latis, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulo exteriori longe producto, subtiliter discrete punctulatis. Long. 17 millim. ♀.

Tokio ; one example.

A species remarkable for the breadth of the elytra at the base, whence they are rapidly and straightly narrowed to the apex, and the dense, not closely adpressed, pile which obscures the yellow markings. The antennæ are unusually slender, more so than in *L. obliterata*.

LEPTURA (STENURA) NYMPHULA, n. sp.

Minor, gracilis, nigra, subtus argenteo-sericea ; elytris flavescenti-fuscis fulvo-hirtis, vitta interrupta marginali lineolisque indistinctis discoidalibus (versus basin) nigris ; antennis (♂ corpore multo longioribus) versus apicem paullulum crassioribus nigris, articulis 9-10 octavoque apice albis ; capite mox pone oculos constricto, grosse discrete punctato ; thorace gracile campanuliformi, antice sulcato-constricto, basi vix depresso, angulis posticis parum productis, dorso discrete subtiliter punctato, linea dorsali lævi ; elytris apice oblique truncatis, discrete punctulatis ; pedibus nigris, quatuor anticis plus minusve testaceis. Long. 9-12 millim.

Var. Pallidior ; antennis articulis 4-8 et 11^{mo} basi flavis, elytris fulvescenti-flavis, vitta marginali nigra latiori (maculas

duas flavas includenti), lineolis discoidalibus nullis; abdomine testaceo-rufo.

Chiuzenji; Niohozan; Wada-togé. The var. Wada-togé.

STRANGALOMORPHA ÆNESCENS, n. sp.

A *S. tenui* (Blessig) differt thorace angulis posticis acutis, antennis nigris, etc. Sublinearis, nigra obscura, pube adpressa argentea (subtus dense) vestita, elytris olivaceo-æneis vel chalybeis subnitidis; genis post oculos sat prolongatis angulatis, capite toto creberrime punctato, linea mediana usque ad collum impressa; thorace campanuliformi, antice sulcato-constricto, postice modice depresso, angulis paullulum productis, dorso creberrime punctulato linea dorsali postica lævi; elytris crebre ruguloso-punctatis, apice vix oblique, subrecte truncatis. Segmento ultimo ventrale ♂ apice rotundato; ♀ latiori, medio sinuato. Long. 11–12 millim. ♂ ♀.

Chiuzenji; Niohozan; Wada-togé.

Apparently very closely allied to *S. tenuis* (Blessig), but differing in the concolorous antennæ, the denser punctuation of the elytra (in *S. tenuis* “ziemlich stark aber nicht sehr dicht punktiert”); it is also less linear in form, judging from the expressions used in the description of *S. tenuis*.

The genus *Strangalomorpha*, proposed by Blessig (Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. ix. p. 253), differs from the subgenus *Stenura* in the form of the elytra, which are less narrowed behind and are depressed along the suture. I do not see the difference in the position of the base of the antennæ mentioned by Blessig. The antennæ are more slender than in *Stenura*, in both sexes being longer than the body.

EUSTRANGALIS, nov. gen.

Lepturæ (§ *Stenuræ*) affinis: differt thorace antice et postice sulcato-constricto medioque utrinque tuberculato. Corpus valde elongatum, postice attenuatum, subglabrum, nitidum. Caput ante oculos sat elongatum quadratum, post oculos subito angustatum. Oculi subtiliter granulati. Antennæ ad oculorum marginem anticam insertæ, sat robuste filiformes, versus apicem subincrassatæ. Thorax subconicus, antice et postice transversim profunde sulcatus, lateribus utrinque medio tuberculo valido, conico, angulis posticis haud productis. Elytra basi lata, humeris fere acuta, parum convexa, apud suturam usque ad

apicem concava fere sulcata, apice valde oblique et sinuatim truncata, angulo suturali sat elongato acuto, exteriori longe producto. Pedes postici relative parum elongati. Coxæ anticæ et sterna normalia. Ventris segmentum apicale in utroque sexu apice paullo sinuatum, ♂ haud medio concavum.

Eustrangalis distenioides, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 4.)

Nitida, fulva, vertice thoracis macula utrinque discoidali, elytrorumque utrinque vitta ab humero usque ad apicem, nigris; antennis nigris; tarsis tibiisque posticis apice infuscatis. Capite punctato fere glabro; thorace punctulato, sulcis fundo lævibus, disco fulvo-aureo pubescenti; elytris sat crebre punctulatis, pilis fulvo-aureis incumbentibus sat sparsim vestitis; corpore subtus fere glabro nitido; abdominis segmento terminali nigro. Long. 15-20 millim. ♂ ♀.

Nikko; Sapporo.

Strangalia dulcis, n. sp.

Valde elongata, gracilis, sericeo-opaca, nigra, thorace sanguineo; scutello dense aureo-pubescenti, elytris humeris et apice rufescentibus.

Variat: 1. Elytris castaneo-rufis. 2. Idem, thoraceque nigro.

♂. Segmentum apicale ventrale medio longitudinaliter concavum, lateralibus modice elevatis.

♀. Segmentum apicale parum concavum, lateribus haud elevatis.

Long. 15 millim. ♂ ♀.

Wada-togé; Yuyama, in Higo.

Of very elongate sublinear form, minutely and closely punctured, with fine incumbent pilosity and the surface almost opaque. The muzzle is moderately elongated and quadrate, the antennæ set a little behind the front margin of the eyes, and the head narrowed immediately behind the latter, a minute portion only of the cheeks being visible behind the eye. The thorax is narrow; widened from apex to base, the middle of the sides feebly dilated, the hind angles produced, the anterior sulcus well pronounced, but no depression across the middle of the base. The elytra are relatively narrow at the base, the apex very obliquely truncated, the surface without visible depression near the suture. The legs are long and slender, the hind pair remarkably long.

The species is intermediate between *Stenura* and *Strangalia*; the groove or concavity along the apical half of the last ventral

segment in the ♂ is, however, sufficiently marked to bring it within the definition of the latter genus.

STRANGALIA CONTRACTA, n. sp.

Angusta, elytris abbreviatis et postice valde angustatis; nigra, subtus cinereo-pubescentis, elytris testaceo-fulvis lateribus (suturaque interdum) nigris; antennis pedibusque flavo-testaceis, illis articulis apice fuscis, vel fuscis basi flavis, femoribus posticis apice tibiis tarsisque nigris. Capite crebre punctulato post oculos cito rotundato-angustato; thorace elongato, basi modice dilatato, angulis parum productis, punctulato griseo-pubescenti (variat linea dorsali maculaque laterali fulvis); elytris sat sparse punctatis, apice obtuso truncatis. ♂ Segmento apicali ventrali elongato, apice late truncato, medio concavo lateribus postice elevatis. Elytris multo abbreviatis, segmentum antepenultimum vix transcendentibus. Long. 10-11 millim. ♂ ♀.

Kashiwagi; Niohozan and Wada-togé.

Resembles the *Rhinotruginæ* and many species of *Ophistomis* in the form of the elytra, strongly narrowed from before the middle, slightly dehiscent at the apex and abbreviated—peculiarities more pronounced in the ♂ than the ♀, in which latter sex they leave only the pygidium uncovered, whilst in the ♂ they reach barely beyond the antepenultimate segment, and are also depressed along the suture.

Variable in colours: the abdomen is either wholly black or black and reddish testaceous; the lateral black vitta of the elytra emits generally two short branches near the base, but these are sometimes wanting.

STRANGALIA REGALIS, n. sp.

Magna, robusta, subtiliter discrete punctulata, dense suberecte breviter pilosa, vix nitida, subtus aureo-pubescentis; antennis brevibus, robustis (♂ corporis dimidium parum excedentibus). Thorace campanuliformi, ante medium subangulato, post medium longe sinuato, angulis posticis valde productis, antice sulcato-constricto, medio basi curvatim sulcata; elytris convexis, valde elongatis, basi modice latis, apice transversim late sinuato-truncatis utrinque bispinosis.

♂. Segmentum ultimum ventrale valde concavum, lateribus elevatissimis, dilatatis. Nigra, elytris utrinque maculis parvis prope suturam quatuor in loco fasciarum sitis, prima prope basin,

secunda ante, tertia post, medium, quarta ante apicem. Pedes 4 anteriores plus minusve rufi.

♀. Segmentum ultimum ventrale elongato-triangulare, apice emarginatum. Fulvo-aurantiaca; thorace antice et postice nigro-marginato, elytris fasciis quatuor nigris; vel nigra, elytris nigris, fasciis (interdum interruptis) quatuor fulvis, pedibus antennisque plus minusve nigricantibus.

Long. 26-30 millim. ♂ ♀.

Sapporo; Iga, on birch stumps.

PYRRHONA, nov. gen.

Corpus elongato-oblongum, parum convexum. Caput sicut in *Lepturis* veris, ante oculos modice elongatum quadratum; genis post oculos sat elongatis angulatis, collo constricto. Palpi apice cylindrici. Oculi subtiliter granulati. Antennæ corpore multo breviores, filiformes, robustæ, articulis 3-4 conjunctis quam 5^m haud longioribus. Thorax relative parvus, subcampanuliformis, lateribus fere rectis, angulis posticis acutis parum productis, antice transversim sulcatus postice depressus. Elytra rectilatera, apice late rotundata. Pedes graciles, femora paullulum clavata. Coxæ anticæ tarsique postici sicut in *Lepturis*.

A distinct genus of the Lepturinæ group, differing from other genera, except *Pyrotrichus* (Leconte), in the great abbreviation of the third and fourth antennal joints, and from that genus in the unarmed thorax.

PYRRHONA LÆTICOLOR, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 8.)

Sanguinea, subopaca, dense erecte pubescens, subtus antennis pedibusque (tarsis rufescentibus) nigris. Capite et thorace creberrime punctulatis, illo linea mediana subtili impressa ab epistomate usque ad collum; elytris minus crebre punctatis. Long. 13 millim.

Yuyama.

CORENNYS, nov. gen.

Gen. *Pyrocalymmæ* (Thoms.) affinis. Corpus sublineare, supra pube læte sericea, diverse adpressa, vestitum. Caput ante oculos parum elongatum, latum; genis post oculos elongatis, latis, tumidis, collo subito maxime constricto. Oculi subtiliter granulati. Antennæ dimidio corporis parum longiores, intra oculos insertæ, robustæ, ♂ articulis 1-5, ♀ 1-8 dense hirsutis, 3-6 longitudine æqualibus, 6-11 ♂ cylindricis, 9-11 ♀ oblongis. Thorax relative

parvus, inermis, subcylindricus, postice dilatatus, angulis posticis subproductis sed apice obtusis, dorso convexus, antice et postice transversim sulcato-depressus. Elytra elongata, oblongo-lineararia, basi recta, apice rotundata, dorso pluricostata. Pedes haud elongati, femora subclavata, tarsi breves, posteriorum articulo primo 2-3 conjunctis parum longiori. Prosternum inter coxas conspicuum sed valde angustum, marginatum. Coxæ sicut in *Lepturis* elongatæ, exsertæ. Mesosterni acetabula extus late aperta. Metasternum haud convexus; episternum postice attenuatum.

Allied to the Himalayan genus *Pyrocalymma*, and differing from it only in the form and clothing of the antennal joints, those in *Pyrocalymma* (♀) being broadly triangular, prolonged at their inner apical angles, and destitute of long hairs. Both genera agree in the margined prosternum. The antennæ in *Corennys* much resemble those of *Eroschema*; but they are not essentially different from the same organs in *Euryptera*.

CORENNYS SERICATA, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 2.)

Nigra, supra creberrime punctulata, pilis longis sericeis incumbentibus fulvis, purpureis vel sanguineis dense vestita, subtus et in pedibus nigra nitida, antennis nigris; genis tumidis post oculos glabris, a vertice linea impressa separatis.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ –17 millim. ♂ ♀.

Nanai; Chiuzenji; Ontaki, in flowers of *Viburnum*.

NECYDALIS SOLIDA, n. sp.

♀. *N. majori* quoad colores similis, sed major, præcipue latior, thorace haud cylindrico, postico dilatato, etc. Robusta, capite thoraceque nigris supra politis, elytris castaneo-rufis, antennis pedibusque fulvo-rufis, illis versus apicem infuscatis, femorum posticorum clava supra nigra, abdomine fulvo-rufo apice fusco; capite ante oculos brevissimo et latissimo, crebre punctulato; thorace erecte piloso subtilissime punctulato; elytris basi sparsius, apice crebrius et subtilius, rugoso-punctatis, apice pubescentibus; alis fulvo-hyalinis. Long. 30 millim. ♀.

Chiuzenji.

NECYDALIS EBENINA, n. sp.

Toto nigra, nitida. Capite sat crebre vertice conflenter punctato; thorace vix cylindrico, basi paullo latiori, ibi et lateribus crebre punctato, disco lævi, versus apicem profunde sulcato-

constricto ; elytris æqualiter sat grosse punctatis, erecte breviter pilosis nec sericeo-pubescentibus ; alis nigro-hyalinis.

Long. 22 millim. ♂ ♀.

Yezo, at Yunsai.

NECYDALIS PENNATA, *Lewis, Ann. & Mag. N. H.* ser. 5, iv. p. 464.

Nikko ; also in Yezo.

THRANIUS VARIEGATUS, *Bates.*

Described originally from a single example taken at Nagasaki ; since taken in some abundance by Mr. Lewis in Yezo.

AROMIA AMBROSIACA, *Steven, Mem. Mosc.* ii. p. 40.

Hakodate (*Mr. Ota*). One example, closely resembling specimens from Asia Minor, differing only in being somewhat smaller and apparently more slender.

CHLORIDOLUM THALIODES, n. sp.

Aromia moschata quoad colores simile, sed antennis et pedibus valde elongatis, femoribus 4 posterioribus longis parum incrassatis. Elongatum, postice parum angustatum, planatum, fere glabrum vix nitidum ; supra saturate viride (thorace subcyaneo), subtus viridi-æneum tenuiter auro-sericeum, antennis pedibusque subviolaceis. Capite et thorace subgrosse intricato-rugulosis, tuberculis antenniferis oblique conicis nec spinosis ; elytris subtiliter intricato-rugulosis ; tibiis pecticis compressis sublinearibus ; scapo grosse punctato, antice sulcato, apice dentifero. Long. 27-32 millim. ♂ ♀.

Sapporo ; Kobe,

A typical *Chloridolum*, according to the definition of the genus by its founder, and allied to *C. alcmena* (Thoms.) and *C. nympha* (White). The surface of the thorax and the vertex differs from that of the allied species in being coarsely and distinctly vermiculate rugose, with the transverse rugæ near the apex irregular. The antennæ in the ♂ are about twice the length of the body. The hindmost tarsi are much narrower and longer than in *Aromia moschata*.

CHELIDONIUM QUADRICOLLE, n. sp.

A *Ch. argentato* (Dalm.) differt corpore magis depresso, antennis articulis 7^o-10^m apice extus productis, sed haud spinosis, thorace ante spinam rectangulato, etc. Valde elongatum sat depressum,

subopacum, late æneo-viride, subtus splendidum, pectore aureo-pubescenti, antennis pedibusque violaceis; scapo haud sulcato, apiceque obtuso, tuberibus antenniferis sat acutis; collo et thorace toto grosse scabroso-punctatis, hoc transverso, basi et apice sulcato, lateribus mox pone sulcum dilatatis, margine angulato, spina mediana magna valida; elytris creberrime ruguloso-punctatis subglabris, pube fulva parce vestitis, obsolete bicostulatis.

Antennæ breves, in utroque sexu corpore multo breviores, articulis 7^o-11^m apice extus productis acutis. Long. 22-27 millim. ♂ ♀.

Nara; Junsai; Sapporo; Tokio.

The thorax is broader and anteriorly much more angulated, and the antennal joints less produced at their apex (not spiniferous) than in any described species of *Chelidonium*; but the species fits better in this genus than in any other of the *Callichrominæ* group. The middle femora, as in the typical species, are short and strongly clavate.

CALLICHROMA JAPONICA (*C. japonicum*), *Harold, Stett. ent. Zeit.* 1879, p. 335.

Japan (*Hilgendorf*).

Harold does not describe the antennæ or the form of the middle femora.

ROSALIA BATESI, *Harold, Berl. ent. Zeitschr.* 1877, p. 360.

Yezo. Mr. Lewis took it abundantly in August and early September on the trunks of large standing beech-trees which had been stripped of their bark. One example taken at Buno near Nikko, August 30, 1881.

SYMPIEZOCEA JAPONICA, *Bates*.

Yokohama; at dusk, March 26, 1880, running over decayed *Cryptomerias*.

It is the first Longicorn to appear in spring.

RHOPALOPUS SIGNATICOLLIS (*Solsky*), *Blessig, Horæ Ent. Soc. Ross.* ix. p. 177.

Sapporo. Recorded by Blessig from Suifun, E. Siberia.

SEMANOTUS CHLORIZANS, *Solsky, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross.* vii. p. 384.

Sapporo. Also on the Upper Amur.

PHYMATODES ALBICINCTUS, *Bates, Ann. & Mag. N. H.* ser. 4, xii. p. 198 (1873).—*Callidium albofasciatum*, *Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc.* 1866*, i. p. 174; *Kraatz, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr.* 1879, p. 88.

Motschulsky's name has the priority over mine for this species, unless it be considered invalidated by its prior use by Bland for a North-American species (*Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil.* i. 1862, p. 274).

PHYMATODES MAAKI, *Kraatz, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr.* 1879, p. 88 (*Callidium*).—*Callidium alni*, *Linn. ? Blessig, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross.* ix. p. 182.

Chiuzenji; Oyayama.

Recorded by Blessig from the Middle Amur. Mr. Lewis's examples agree well with Blessig's description with regard to their differences from *Callidium alni*, except that the underside is not wholly pale reddish, the prosternum and abdomen being piceous. The species is very much larger than *C. Alni*, varying from 7–10 millim.

PLAGIONOTUS PULCHER, *Blessig, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross.* ix. p. 184, t. viii. fig. 2.—*Clytus lignatorum*, *Thieme, Berl. ent. Zeitschr.* 1861, p. 100.

Junsai. Does not differ from the East-Siberian insect, which occurs on the Amur, in the Bureja Mountains, and on the coast at Port May.

CLYTANTHUS GRACILIPES, *Falderman, Mém. Acad. Pétrou.* ii. 1835, p. 436 (*Clytus*); *Kraatz, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr.* 1879, p. 91.

Fukushima. Widely distributed in Eastern Siberia, from the Altai to the Amur.

V CLYTANTHUS LATIFASCIATUS, *Fischer, Bull. Mosc.* iv. p. 439. Sapporo.

One example, referred to this widely distributed East-Siberian species. It differs somewhat from a Manchurian specimen with which I have compared it, the oblique subbasal fascia curving sharply forward and joining the subbasal discoidal spot.

CLYTANTHUS MISELLUS, n. sp.

C. plebejo proxime affinis. Minor, gracilior, niger, thorace cinereo-pubescenti, basi utrinque albo marginata; scutello nigro;

* Kraatz gives the date erroneously as 1861.

elytris fascia a scutelli apice per suturam usque prope marginem exteriorem curvata (macula axillari nulla), fascia subrecta post medium (apud suturam antice dilatata) apiceque, cinereis; antennis, tibiis tarsisque testaceo-rufis; pectore ventrisque basi albis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Yokohama.

CLYTANTHUS XENISCUS, n. sp.

C. gracilipedi quoad signaturas sat similis, sed differt capite (cum oculis) thoracis medio latiori. Angustus, sublinearis, cinerascenti-niger, scutello albo; elytris vittula obliqua longe post scutellum, maculis versus humeros duabus, fascia lata postmediana apiceque, cinereis; sternis ventrequae partim albis; antennis et tarsis fulvescentibus; pedibus elongatis, gracilibus; tuberibus antenniferis approximatis sat elevatis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hakodate; Sapporo.

CLYTANTHUS (?) *ACUTIVITTIS*, *Kraatz, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr.* 1879, p. 111, t. 1. f. 1.

R. Amur. According to Kraatz, taken by Von Hilgendorf also in Japan.

Mr. Lewis's examples form a constant, though slight, variety as follows:—

Var. *C. inscriptus*. Thorax indistincte fusco-trilineatus nec maculatus; elytrorum fasciæ obliquæ apud marginem dilatatæ nec acute antrorsum reflectæ, macula nigra transversa ante apicem.

Chiuzenji and Oyayama; rare.

Kraatz places the species doubtfully in the genus or section *Xylotrechus*. It wants, however, the essential character of carinated centre of forehead peculiar to that generic division of Clytinæ. The long clavate femora and cristated longitudinal ridge of the thorax separate it from *Clytanthus* and bring it near to *Clytosaurus*; it differs from the latter by its long cylindrical thorax, vertical forehead, and other characters, and belongs probably to a distinct group allied to *Clytosaurus*.

DEMONAX TRANSILIS, n. sp.

Antennarum articulo quarto apice intus breviter spinoso. Gracillimus, cinerascenti-niger, thorace anguste elongato-ovato (medio capite cum oculis haud latiori) cinereo-pubescenti maculis

duabus disci nigris; elytris (basi ramulum utrinque ante humerum emittenti) vitta longe post scutellum obliqua (extus recurva et interdum ramulum basis attingenti), fascia lata pone medium (apud suturam antice valde dilatata) apiceque late, cinereis; tuberibus antenniferis conspicue elevatis; oculis prominentibus; elytris apice late flexuoso-truncatis, angulis breviter spinosis; antennis ♂ corpore haud longioribus; pedibus gracilibus. Long. 9-10 millim.

Suyama; Nikko; Yokohama.

The short but distinct spine at the apex of the fourth antennal joint brings this species within the definition of the tropical Asiatic genus *Demonax*; but the spine in *Demonax* is generally of great length and repeated on the third joint.

CLYTUS MELÆNUS, n. sp.

C. rhamni (Linn.) paullo gracilior, nigerrimus, elytris subnigridis, macula humerali, fascia arietina, altera post medium paululum obliqua, scutelloque albis; sternis singulis ventrisque segmentis 1-3 utrinque macula laterali triangulari alba. Capite, pedibus antennisque fere sicut in *C. rhamni* (sed nigris), thorace longiori, oblongo-ovato multo minus dense punctulato, cum elytris longe sed sparsim griseo-hirto et suberecte breviter nigrosetoso; elytris postice haud attenuatis, apice valde flexuoso-truncatis, angulis breviter spiniiferis. Long. 8½-11 millim.

Junsai.

Allied to *C. arietis* and *C. rhamni*, but the thorax more elongate than either, the thorax without coloured margins, and the colour of the whole insect deep black, except the scutellum, elytral markings, and spots on the underside, which are pure white.

CLYTUS AURIPILIS, n. sp.

C. arieti (Linn.) longior thoraceque relative multo magis elongato. Flavo-pilosus, thorace antice maculis 5 nigris (una mediana furcata), duabus utrinque lateralibus linearibus; elytris pilis longis, densis, adpressis, auro-sericeis vestitis, signaturis nigris nudis opacis, viz. annulo ovali utrinque basali, fascia valde obliqua mediana (ad marginem dilatata et retrocurvata), fascia recta ante apicem, marginibusque lateralibus (post fasciam ante-apicalem) dilatata sed apicem haud attingenti. Capite sicut in *C. arieti*, sed erecte piloso; antennis dimidio corporis haud longioribus, sat robustis; thorace elongato anguste ovato, postice magis quam

antice angustato; elytris obtuse truncatis; pedibus nigris, femoribus gradatim incrassatis, posticis elytris multo longioribus. Long. 12 millim. ♂?

Sapporo.

Remarkable for the dense golden-yellow pile of the elytra, which is laid partly transversely and partly longitudinally.

XYLOTRECHUS CHINENSIS, Chevrolat, *Rev. Zool.* 1842, p. 416.

South and Central Japan; also Yezo. China.

"Feeds in the larva state in pollard mulberry-trees, planted for silkworms. In August the imago sits on the upper surface of a leaf or walks about with a jerky gait, after the manner of a hornet, which it also much resembles in colour." (*Lewis*.)

XYLOTRECHUS EMACIATUS, n. sp.

Angustus, sublinearis; fronte subobsclete bicarinata; thorace valde convexo quadrato-ovato, medio haud dilatato nec basi constricto, elytris apice flexuoso-truncatis, angulo exteriori spinoso; pedibus in hoc genere gracilibus. Niger, fronte albo-bifasciata; thorace creberrime confluentem punctulato, linea dorsali cristata, marginibus antico et postico fasciaque mediana, albis; elytris nigris, basi testaceis, fascia parum obliqua subbasali, altera valde obliqua ante medium (ad suturam antice prolongata sed fasciam anteriorem haud attingenti), fascia recta ante apicem, flavis, apice late cinereis; antennis pedibusque piceo-rufis; ventre flavo-annulato. Long. 8 millim. ♀?

Kurigahara.

Not a typical *Xylotrechus*, though better placed here than in *Clytus*, the forehead being rounded and having the rudiments of carinae, and the thorax, though wanting the characteristic outline of *Xylotrechus*, having a roughened raised dorsal line.

XYLOTRECHUS CLARINUS, n. sp.

X. ibici (Gebler) quam proxime affinis, differt tantum elytrorum sutura inter fascias secundam et tertiam nigra, inter tertiam et apicem flava. Niger, thorace antice et postice flavo marginato, elytris fascia secunda postice sinuata, tertia plerumque per suturam cum fascia apicali conjuncta; antennis pedibusque fulvo-rufis, femoribus nigro-fuscis; corpore subtus griseo-pubescenti, macula apud episterni metathoracis apicem, marginibusque an-

gustis ventris segmentorum, flavis; elytris apice suboblique truncatis, angulo exteriori vix producto. Long. 12-15 millim.

Junsai.

Agrees with *X. ibex* (Gebler) in the points in which it differs from the European *X. antilope*, but differs in there being no trace, in the numerous specimens examined, of yellow sutural margin between the 2nd and 3rd fasciæ of the elytra, but, on the other hand, distinct traces of a similar margin between the 3rd fascia and the yellow apex. The posterior margin of the thorax is yellow, interrupted sometimes in the middle, and sometimes also on each flank, but never forming two distinct subtriangular spots; the yellow spot on the mesothoracic episterna is wanting, as in *X. ibex*, and the 2nd fascia is sinuated behind as in that species; it is also continued anteriorly along the lateral margin, which under the shoulders is testaceous, as is also the base near the scutellum.

XYLOTRECHUS ALBIFILIS, n. sp.

X. hirco (Gebler, = *decolor*, Thieme) quoad colores simillimus, sed multo major, valde elongatus, thorace absque lineolis albis etc. Niger, opacus, elytris pallide fuscis vel lividis nitidis, vitta lata marginali bis-interrupta nigra, fasciisque tenuissimis et obliquissimis duabus, guttula subhumerali et macula trigona apicali, cinereo-albis (fascia prima a margine usque prope suturam curvata, deinde usque ad scutellum oblique continuata, secunda post medium a sutura usque ad marginem oblique ducta); fronte medio bicarinata, carinis postice conjunctis et in carinam unicam continuatis, marginibusque acute carinatis; thorace medio parum dilatato, dorso postice convexo aspere rugoso, basi prope angulos utrinque macula cinerea; elytris postice vix angustatis, apice recte truncatis angulo exteriori spinoso, dorso subtilissime punctulato breviter incumbenti-setoso nitido, utrinque obsolete bicostulato; corpore subtus nigro sat nitido, breviter griseo-pubescenti, metathoracis episterno apice macula magna flava, metasterno ventrisque segmentis 1-3 apice interrupte flavo-marginatis. Antennæ (♂) dimidio corporis paullo longiores filiformes; pedes robusti, femora valide incrassata; tarsi postici articulo primo longissimo, 2-4 brevissimis. Long. 16-20 millim.

Junsai: Usui-togé.

Var. Signaturis cinereis paullo latioribus, suturaque a scutello usque fasciam secundam late cinereo marginata. R. Amur.

The peculiar colour and thread-like markings of the elytra are nearly the same as in *X. hircus*, Gebl., with the exception that *X. albifilis* has a large, triangular, grey-white spot at the sutural apex. But the two species differ very greatly in many points of structure: in *X. hircus* the frontal carinæ are divergent behind, and there is no single carina in continuation along the vertex; the antennæ are formed of shorter and rather more triangular joints instead of being filiform; the thorax is very broadly dilated and rounded ("globosus," as Gebler describes it), in *X. albifilis* it is oblong-ovate, and the elytra are rounded at the apices and of less elongated outline in shape.

The Amur specimen, which differs a little in elytral markings from Mr. Lewis's series from Japan, was obtained from the same collection, made on the Amur, which contained examples of *X. hircus*. The species appears not to have been described by any of the numerous writers on East-Siberian Coleoptera.

XYLOTRECHUS RUFILIUS, n. sp.

X. pyrrhodero (Bates) simillimus. Brevior, niger opacus, thorace (margine antico nigro excepto) supra sanguineo, elytris basi, fascia subrecta subbasali (suturaque inter fasciam et scutellum), fascia ante-apicali (vittaque marginali inter fasciam et apicem) cinereis (interdum testaceo-cinereis); subtus nigro, cinereo-pubescenti, metathoracis episternis, apice ventrisque segmentis 1-3 postice densius cinereis; fronte medio sex-carinata; thorace subgloboso, dorso grosse intricato-ruguloso; elytris curvatim modice angustatis, apice subrecte-truncatis angulis acutis, adpresso-pilosis. Antennæ in utroque sexu filiformes nec apice incrassatæ. Long. 9-10 millim. ♂ ♀.

Junsai.

In *X. pyrrhoderus* the middle frontal carinæ are obsolete and undistinguishable, but the lateral carinæ very acute; the antennæ are greatly thickened (excessively so in ♀) after the 4th joint; the thorax finely intricate rugulose-punctate and red beneath as well as above; the elytra have no part of the suture grey, and want the apical lateral grey streak; lastly, the body beneath is differently clothed with grey pile, the middle being shining black, and one fascia only being present across the ventral segment.

XYLOTRECHUS GRAYI, *White*.

Add to the localities formerly recorded, Yezo.

BRACHYCLYTUS SINGULARIS, *Kraatz, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr.* 1879, p. 107, t. 1. fig. 6.

Between Hakone and Syama, in flowers of *Deutzia*.

Agrees with Kraatz's description, with the unimportant exception that the posterior fascia of the elytra is bright yellow instead of "testaceous" like the anterior band, and that the base of the elytra is not red, but a light purplish brown. The genus is closely allied to *Xylotrechus*, Mr. Lewis's example showing the rudiments of frontal carinæ.

ANAGLYPTUS NIPONENSIS, n. sp.

A. gibboso quoad formam similis, sed differt coloribus lætioribus, elytris apice transversim sinuato-truncatis, angulo exteriori longe spinoso, etc. Postice attenuatus, niger, elytris dimidio basali rufo, antice fascia lata utrinque purpureo-nigra cinereo-marginata, a sutura curvatim et oblique versus marginem (quod non attigenti) ducta, medio macula magna communi cinerea; posthac, fascia lata antice bidentata nigra, apice late cæruleo-griseis. Capite et thorace creberrime ruguloso-punctulatis, hoc postice gibboso subcompresso, basi constricto; elytris a basi usque ad apicem recte angustatis, apice transversim sinuato-truncatis, angulo suturali breviter, externo longissime, spinoso, basi rectis humeris subacutis, crista utrinque basali valde elevata, carinula submarginali postice acuta usque ad spinam continuata. Antennæ, articulo tertio sequente duplo longiori, apice intus quam in *A. gibboso* brevius spinoso, articulis 4^o-6^m apice brevissime spinosis. Long. 7-9 millim.

Miyanoshita; Kiga; Oyayama; Nikko.

PARACLYTUS, nov. gen.

Gen. *Anaglypto* affine; differt antennarum articulis 3-5 subæqualibus, tertio apice in utroque sexu inermi.

This new generic division is necessary for the reception of a species which differs from *Anaglyptus* and *Cyrtophorus* by the absence of all trace of spine, in either sex, from the 3rd antennal joint. In the style of marking and general form it differs also much from the genera mentioned and all other Clytinæ. *Clytus caucasicus*, Motschulsky, referred by modern writers to the genus *Anaglyptus* or to *Cyrtophorus*, belongs to *Paraclytus*.

PARACLYTUS EXCULTUS, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 11.)

Elongatus, linearis, niger, cano vel griseo tomentosus, thorace

supra plagiis duabus (interdum in 4 divisis) nigris, elytris nigris margine laterali et medio basis testaceis; vittula curta obliqua ab humero versus discum, vitta valde obliqua a sutura usque marginem, ante medium, macula transversa mediana juxta suturam, fascia recta ante apicem, sutura a scutello usque ad hanc fasciam et apice late, cinereis (fasciis etc. prope basin plus minusve testaceis); antennis (corpore longioribus) pedibusque nigris, subtiliter griseo-pubescentibus; thorace subcylindrico, medio utrinque subangulato basi constricto; elytris apice declivibus juxta suturam breviter sinuato-truncatis, angulo exteriori modice producto, cristis basalibus obtusis parum elevatis, humeris vix rectis. Long. 11-15 millim.

Sparingly throughout Japan.

The white markings and the clothing of the underside consist in fine and compact adpressed pile; the head and margins of pronotum have a similar but rather coarser pile. The rich deep black parts of the elytra have a black pile, generally partly abraded, and exposing a close and strong punctuation of the integument.

AGLAOPHIS COLOBOTHEOIDES, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 12.)

Facies gen. *Colobothæa*. Nigra, antennis articulis (a secundo) basi griseo-rufis, femoribus pedunculo rufo, elytris ultra medium fascia recta lata (marginibus dentatis) nigra, apice late cinereis, cætera superficie rufo-castaneo nigro varia, fasciis irregularibus undulatis et intermixtis cinereis; capite griseo-hirto; thorace fere sicut in *Anaglypto mystico*, sed magis convexo, creberrime alveolato-punctato; elytris lineari-oblongis, versus apicem attenuatis apice anguste sinuato-truncatis angulo externo longe et acute producto, lateribus altis et verticalibus, prope humeros prominentes subcarinatis; pedibus sicut in *A. mystico*, femoribus abruptius clavatis. Long. 14 millim. ♀?

Sapporo.

The head and thorax are nearly the same as in *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linn.), but the elytra more nearly approach, in form and colours, certain species of *Colobothæa*. I refer the species to the Indian genus *Aglaophis*, notwithstanding the absence of the peculiar double convexity of the thorax in that genus, this character being distinctly pronounced, judging from an undescribed species which I have examined, in the ♂ only. The third joint of the antennæ is much longer than the fourth and unarmed, the

lateral carina of the elytra near the angular shoulder is not sharply pronounced as in the typical *Aglaphis*, but obtuse; the basal crests are elevated, compressed, and clothed with black hairs.

PURPURICENUS SPECTABILIS, *Motsch.*

Syn. *P. nigrohirtus*, Lewis.

Kobe, north to Sapporo.

Fam. LAMIIDÆ.

PHLYCTIDOLA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Deucalioni* et *Dorcadidæ* affine: differt thoracis spina laterali plurituberculata etc. Elongato-ovata, convexa, subglabra; caput inter antennis latum, parum concavum. Palpi articulo terminali breviter ovato acuminato. Antennæ corpore longiores, scapo sicut in *Deucalioni* oblongo-clavato, articulo tertio cæteris multo longiori, sed haud crassiori, 4^o-11^m gradatim parum decrescentibus. Thorax quadratus, medio angulatim dilatatus ibique plurituberculatus, tuberculo centrali (in loco spinæ) majori. Elytra regulariter convexa, apice obtusa. Acetabula antica extus late angulata; intermedia aperta. Ventris processus intercoxalis latus, ogivalis. Tibiæ intermediæ medio extus vix tuberculatæ sulcisque haud conspicuis.

The species on which this genus is founded is most nearly allied to the rare Madeiran genus *Deucalion*, the only structural features which distinguish it from that form being the widely gaping anterior haunch-sockets and the nearly simple outer edge of the intermediate tibiæ. In general form, however, the species much more nearly resembles *Parmena*, from which it differs in the absence of long pubescence, the rather longer and more oblong scape (much shorter and thicker than in *Dorcadida*), and the broad ogival intercoxal process.

PHLYCTIDOLA METALLICA, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 2.)

Cupreo-vel æneo-fusca, subnuda parum nitida, pilis fulvis curtis adpressis supra elytra maculatim vestita; scutello dense fulvo-pubescenti; capite et thorace grosse intricato-rugosis, hoc plagis 2-3 parvis elevatis politis; elytris sat grosse punctatis sub-rugosis, utrinque costis obtusis sæpe interruptis nitidis tribus. Long. 10-11 millim.

Sapporo; Nikko; Oyayama.

ECHTHISTATUS BINODOSUS, Waterhouse, *Trans. Ent. Soc.* 1881, p. 431.

Occurs from Chiuzenji north to Awomori, and also on the island of Sado, on beech-trees. Commonest in September.

ECHTHISTATUS FURCIFERUS, n. sp.

E. gibbero (Bates) similis, sed differt elytris tuberculis parvis rotundatis nigro-nitidis conspersis, una utrinque prope scutellum multo majori. Ochraceo-fuscus, antennis pedibusque piceo-rufis, elytris sicut in *E. gibbero*, epipleuris altis verticalibus carinaque flexuosa a dorso separatis; postice subito declivibus sed declivitate multo longiori apiceque longius divergenti-spinoso. Long. 15 millim. ♂.

Hiogo, on Maigasan.

ECHTHISTATUS GROSSUS, n. sp.

E. gibbero proxime affinis et forsán ejus varietas; differt elytris a basi paullo dilatatis, gibbere altiori et latiori, spinis apicalibus latioribus minusque acuminatis; colore obscuriori, nigro-fusco. Long. 16 millim. ♂.

Yuyama, in damp forests in May.

In *E. gibber* the elytra are broadest at the shoulders, but in *E. grossus* at the end of the gibbosity, where the tuberculated lateral carina curves round towards the disk. The small tubercles at the base of the elytra, on each side of the scutellum, are much more numerous, about twelve, and larger, forming a linear crest.

The genus *Echthistatus* seems to me to belong to the true *Lamiinæ*, and not to the *Dorcadioninæ*, where Lacordaire placed it, trusting too much to the shortness of the metasternum, which led him to introduce numerous forms into the *Dorcadioninæ* subfamily which have their true affinities elsewhere. The cicatrized tip of the scape, one of the chief characteristics of the *Lamiinæ*, is strongly marked in *E. gibber* and *E. grossus*, more feebly so in *E. binodosus*, and only just perceptible in *E. furciferus*.

DOLOPHRADES, nov. gen.

Gen. incertæ sedis *Monohammis* minoribus haud dissimile. Parvus, anguste elongato-ovatus. Caput sicut in *Dorcadida*, vertice integro vix concavo, post oculos haud impresso. Palpi articulis apicalibus ovatis, breviter truncatis. Antennæ (♂) fere sicut in *Monohammo fraudatori* (Bates), corporis dimidio lon-

giore, articulis 3-4 cæteris paullo crassioribus; scapo subcylindrico, apice anguste cicatricoso et carinulato. Thorax quadratus, spina laterali retrorsum paullo curvata. Elytra a medio gradatim angustata, humeris subrectis, apice rotundata, supra parum convexa, postice sensim declivia, grosse sublineatim punctata. Pedes sicut in *Monohammis*, tibiæ intermediæ infra medium tuberculatæ. Pro- et mesosterna arcuata; metasternum paullo abbreviatum. Acetabula antica extus angulata, intermedia aperta.

Founded on a small species partaking of the characters of the two subfamilies *Dorcadioninæ* and *Lamiinæ*. The head and thorax are, relatively to the rest of the body, long, and resemble much those of *Dorcadida*, *Deucalion*, and allies; the thoracic spines, though much smaller, are similar in position to those of *Lepromoris*.

DOLOPHEADES TERRENUS, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 10.)

Fulvescenti-fuscus, subsericeo-tomentosus; scutello ochreo-pubescenti; antennarum articulis 4-11 basi obscure griseis; capite et thorace passim discrete punctulatis, hoc supra inæquali; elytris grossius, hic illic seriatim, punctatis, interstitiis subrugulosis. Long. 10 millim. ♂.

Hitoyoshi.

MONOHAMMUS NITENS, n. sp.

M. sutori etc. affinis, sed differt elytris æneo-nigris politis albo-maculatis. Elongatus, ♂ postice vix angustatus, æneo-niger politus subtus griseo-pubescentis, supra maculis albis (raro ochraceo-albis) parvis irregularibus passim conspersis, apud elytras hic illic in maculas majores confluentibus; antennis nigris concoloribus; thorace antice et postice ruguloso, disco variabili, sparse punctulato, vel scabroso, interdum sublævigato; spina laterali valida; elytris erecte setosis, subtiliter punctato-rugulosis interdum fere lævibus, versus basin granulato-punctatis. Long. 22-27 millim. ♂ ♀.

Niohozan, middle of August, on *Abies* newly felled.

MONOHAMMUS LUXURIOSUS, *Bates*.

Yezo.

MONOHAMMUS GRANDIS, *Waterh. Trans. Ent. Soc.* 1881, p. 431.

Yezo. Chiuzenji and Sapporo, taken flying in August; dug out of *Abies* on Tsukula-yama in June.

MONOHAMMUS PARDALINUS, n. sp.

Pro hoc genere parvus et gracilis; antennis tenuibus, articulis 3-5 subtus sparse ciliatis tibiisque intermediis medio extus haud tuberculatis. Elongatus, fuscus, supra pallidus vel fulvo-fuscus, maculis numerosissimis rotundatis atro-fuscis, plerumque separatis conspersis, post medium in maculam utrinque majorem congestis. Capite et oculis sicut in *Monohammis* typicis, sed tuberibus antenniferis apice haud acutis; antennis (σ) corpore plusquam duplo longioribus, obscure rufis, articulis a tertio basi griseo-testaceis; thoracis spinis lateralibus conicis acutis; elytris relative valde elongatis, post medium paullulum ampliatis deinde usque ad apicem curvatim angustatis, apice singulatim rotundatis. Long. 12 millim. σ .

Yuyama.

The slender antennæ and the markings give this species the appearance of an elongate *Leiopus*; but the perfectly margined cicatrice and the shape of the scape, the thorax, and other characters are those of *Monohammus*. The slightly rounded sides of the elytra are seen in several small species of true *Monohammus* from Assam and Siam, and the scantily ciliated basal joints of the antennæ it partakes with *M. Fredericus* (White). The only character which may be of generic importance is the total absence of tubercle and notch preceding the sinuation of the middle tibiæ.

HAPLOHAMMUS, nov. gen.

A *Monohammo* differt scapi cicatrice læviori, minus acute et integriter marginato. A *Dihammo* (Thoms.) differt tibiis et tarsis anticis σ normalibus.

A genus proposed for a numerous series of Indo-Malayan and Australasian *Monohammi* which differ from the typical species by the smoother antennal scape and the less abruptly truncated and smoother cicatrice, the bordering rim of which is much less complete. The series of species is readily distinguishable from the true *Monohammi* by their more uniform colours and "facies." *Dihammus*, Thoms., an equally numerous Eastern group, presents a similar form of cicatrice, but is amply distinguished by the prolonged external apices of joints 1 and 2 of the anterior tarsi of the male, and the dentiform projection which surmounts the groove of the anterior tibiæ in the same sex.

The following Japanese species belong to the genus:—*H. luxuriosus*, *H. fraudator*, *H. sejunctus*, and *H. degener**.

HAPLOHAMMUS FULVICORNIS, *Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 4, xv. p. 64.

Japan (*Whitely*). Hakodate (?).

Mr. Lewis considers this as belonging either to *M. sejunctus* or *M. fraudator* (Bates). I have seen no specimens which exactly agree with Pascoe's description of the antennæ.

URÆCHA GRISEOLA, n. sp.

Elongata, angusta, fusca, antennis (scapo fusco excepto) pedibusque fulvescenti-rufis, elytris apice obtuse rotundatis, griseis, fusco maculatis, vitta mediana valde obliqua, maculaque irregulari submarginali, fuscis; thorace et elytris quam in *U. bimaculata* grossius punctatis; spina laterali thoracica angusta, acutissima paullulum hamata. Long. 9 millim. ♂.

Kashiwagi.

Of similar elongate sublinear form to the type species *U. bimaculata*; the antennæ also proportionately long, more than twice the length of the body. From *Uræcha (Monohammus) angusta*, Pascoe, with which it agrees in the obtuse apices of the elytra, it differs in markings, and especially in the finer and longer thoracic spines.

URÆCHA BIMACULATA, *Thomson*.

South and Central Japan; also Yezo.

MECYNIPPUS, nov. gen.

Gen. *Goes* (Leconte) simillimus, *Thesto* (Pascoe) affinis. Maxime elongatus, sublinearis. Caput sicut in *Monohammis* veris, oculis infra paullo latius quadratis; palpi tenues, apice acuminati. Antennæ (♂ ♀) corpore paullo longiores; scapo brevi, oblongo-conico, cicatrice lata grosse scabrosa integriter

* *Haplohammus* is closely allied to *Orsidis*, Pascoe, and I have hesitated to separate it; the form of the scape and its cicatrice is nearly the same in both, but *Orsidis*, at least the type species *O. oppositus*, differs from all the *Haplohammi* in the larger and broader lower lobe of the eyes and shorter forehead, characters which, being supported by some difference in the form of body and thoracic spines, may justify the severance of the two genera. Some of Pascoe's *Orsidis*, e. g. *O. sobrius*, are possibly true *Haplohammi*; *O. sobrius* is probably closely allied to the *Mon. fulvicornis* of the same author.

marginata, articulis 3-5 subtus densissime ciliatis. Thorax relative brevis, spina laterali longissima, recta, acuta. Elytra relative longissima, apice breviter truncata, humeris rectis, subtiliter parce sublineatim punctulata, versus basin minute granulata, obsolete pluricostulata. Sterna normalia inermia. Tibiæ intermediæ extus tuberculo mediano acuto subspiniformi.

In the dense hair-fringe beneath the antennal joints 3-5 this genus resembles *Thestus*, from which it differs in the long thoracic spine, plane mesosternum, and other characters. The resemblance and real affinity to the North-American genus *Goes* is not less striking. The short antennal scape, about one third the length of the third joint, and the long and acute tubercle of the middle tibiæ are features peculiar to the genus.

MECYNIPPUS PUBICORNIS, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 12.)

Maxime elongatus, pallide fuscus, antennis pedibusque testaceo-rufis; fulvo-tomentosus et brevissime erecte setosus, fusco-conspersus, fascia elytrorum mediana obliqua cinerea (interdum subobsoleta) et, pone hanc, fascia vel macula magna triangulari obscure fusca; supra toto sparsim punctulatus, punctulis versus elytrorum basin granulatis, versus apicem obsoletis, lineis longitudinalibus indistinctis elevatis; apice juxta suturam breviter sinuato-truncatis. Long. 20-26 millim.

Sapporo.

APALIMNA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Palimnæ* (Pascoe) affinissimum; differt tantum thorace utrinque tuberculo valido conico, antennisque articulo septimo (ut cæteris) simplici. Frons infra paullo dilatata.

The species on which this genus is founded resembles the *Palimnæ* in colour and markings, but differs in the thorax having large conical lateral tubercles. Its real affinity to the *Palimnæ* is shown in the form of the cicatrice of the scape—very large and coarsely scabrous, and limited by a carina only for one half its contour; and also in the long middle tibiæ, on which the tubercle and groove lie nearly at the apex. The species wants the spinose centro-basal crests of the elytra, but these are not constant in *Palimna*, an undescribed species from the Andaman Islands exhibiting them in a very rudimentary condition.

APALIMNA LITURATA, n. sp.* (Plate II. fig. 5.)

Oblonga, cinereo-albo tomentosa, antennis et pedibus nigro-annulatis, capite postice, maculis septem, thorace vittis quatuor (2 medianis interruptis) elytrisque maculis numerosis plerumque undulatis, nigris; elytris oblongis, passim sparse punctatis, prope apicem angustatis, apice singulatim acuminatis vel brevissime oblique truncatis, tuberibus centro-basalibus obtusis paullo elevatis. Long. 18 millim.

All the islands, in beech-forests.

XENICOTELEA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Xenoleæ* (Thoms.) simillima, sed differt antennarum scapo apice anguste cicatricoso, lævi, acute et integriter marginato. Parva, subcylindrica. Caput exsertum; tubera antennifera elevata, divergentia; frons quadrata plana; oculi grosse granulati. Antennæ corpore duplo longiores, apicem versus tenuiores, scapo brevi, oblongo-clavato, cicatrice angustissima acute marginato, lævi; articulo 3° elongato, robusto, cæteris gradatim brevioribus. Thorax cylindricus, tuberculo mediano valido, conico. Elytra cylindrica, æqualia, apice conjunctim rotundata. Pedes sat breves et tenues, tibiis anterioribus flexuosis, intermediis simplicibus. Acetabula antica extus angulata, intermedia clausa.

Founded on a small species resembling much *Xenolea*, but differing from that genus and its allies (*Dorcaschema*, *Hetæmis*, &c.) in the scape being smooth, with the cicatrice narrow and sharply margined, instead of very large, oblique, and scabrous, as in the genera just named.

XENICOTELEA FUSCULA, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 2.)

Olivaceo-fusca, adpresso-pubescent, antennis et tarsis fulvo-

* A second and much finer species of *Apalimna* occurs in Northern India. It is relatively much broader and more robust, with elytra more triangular in outline and furnished with strongly bituberculated centro-basal crests. The other characters are as in *A. liturata*.—*APALIMNA DUCALIS*, n. sp. Lata, robusta, cinereo-albo tomentosa (prope scutellum et humeros fulva), antennis et pedibus nigro-annulatis, capite antice et occipite thoracisque disco maculatis, elytris fascia obliqua post medium maculisque suturalibus et apicalibus, nigris; thorace disco trituberculato, scutello bicornuto, elytris apice conjunctim rotundatis, basi latis, humeris tuberculatis antice productis, crista utrinque centro-basalis valde bituberculatis, pone scutellum et humeros grossissime punctatis, carinaque discoidali flexuosa. Long. 20–24 millim. ♂ ♀. North India (*Buckley*).

testaceis, illarum articulis a tertio basi pallidis, capite et thorace sparsim punctulatis, elytris paullo grossius sublineatim punctulatis, interstitiis subrugulosis, atro-fusco maculatis, maculisque utrinque tribus irregularibus majoribus (subbasali, mediana et subapicali). Long. 7 millim. ♂.

Higo.

RHODOPIS INTEGRIPENNIS, n. sp.

R. Lewisii (Bates) affinis. Elongatus, rufescenti-fuscus, fulvo-ochraceo adpresso-pubescentis; antennis testaceo-rufis, clava (♂) nigra, polita, articulis 4–11 apice fuscis; elytris apice conjunctim rotundatis, fusco-guttatis, utrinque macula angulari pone medium versus marginem nigra; pedibus piceis, femoribus tibiisque basi testaceo-rufis: supra totus punctulatus, elytris paullo grossius punctatis. Long. 12 millim. ♂.

Wada-togé.

Differs from the other described species of this well-marked genus in the perfectly rounded apices of the elytra.

RHODOPIS LEWISII, *Bates*.

Higo; Yezo.

NANOHAMMUS, nov. gen.

Gen. *Olenocampto* et *Xenoleæ* affinis; differt tibiis intermediis simplicibus. Parvus, cylindricus, subglaber. Caput exsertum, occipite lato et convexo; fronte brevi, quadrata, vertice inter antennis concava, post oculos haud transverse impressa. Oculi angusti, grosse granulati, lobis inferioribus infra subacuminatis. Palpi elongati, articulo terminali præcedenti duplo longiori. Antennæ (♀?) corpore parum longiores, subnudæ; scapo gracili oblongo-conico, apice extus obsolete late cicatricoso, ex parte subtilissime marginato; articulo tertio quam scapus tertia parte longiori, quam art. quartus paullo longiori, cæteris gradatim decrescentibus. Thorax breviter cylindricus, antice et postice leviter constrictus, tuberculo laterali mediano, acutissimo. Elytra cylindrica, æqualia, crebre punctata, apice rotundata. Sterna simpliciter arcuata; acetabula antica extus late angulata; intermedia aperta. Pedes modice elongati; tibiæ intermediæ graciles, lineares, extus omnino integræ. Tarsi sat breves et lati; ungues divaricati.

In facies resembling *Monohammus*, though of diminutive size. Differs from that genus and from *Olenocamptus* and allies, to

which it is more nearly allied, in the perfectly straight outer edge of the intermediate tibiæ. The cicatrice of the scape is visible only in a certain light, and recognizable chiefly by its limiting margin; it is very broad, as in *Xenolea*.

NANOHAMMUS RUFESCENS, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 4.)

Fulvo-castaneus, subnudus, thoracis linea dorsali, scutello maculisque elytrorum (ante et post medium subfasciatim congregatis) ochraceo-tomentosis; antennarum articulis 3-4 basi tibiisque pallidioribus; capite omnino discrete punctulato; thorace creberrime subconfluentem, elytris passim discrete hic illic seriatim, punctatis. Long. 7 millim.

Chiuzenji.

SCOTINAUGES DIPHYSIS, *Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. N. H.* 1871, p. 277, t. xiii. fig. 4.

Island of Tsu-shima (*Bowring*).

This species was omitted from my first enumeration of the Longicornia of Japan.

MESOSA GRACILIOR, n. sp.

M. nebulosæ (Oliv.) primo intuitu similis, sed angustior, gracilis, thorace præcipue angustiori, minori lateribusque rotundatis. Anguste oblonga, fulvescenti-fusco adpresso-pubescentem, vertice et thorace nigro pluri-maculatis (nec vittatis); elytris guttis sat confertis nigris fasciaque mediana dentata cinerea nigro partim marginata; antennis nigro-fuscis, articulis basi griseis; elytris elongato-oblongis, crebrius quam in *M. nebulosa* punctulatis. Long. 10-11 millim. ♂ ♀.

Oyayama.

Narrower and more elongated than *M. nebulosa*, the thorax especially relatively much smaller and narrower and rounded on the sides.

MESOSA JAPONICA, *Bates*.

S. Japan; also Yezo.

✓ *MESOSA HIRUTA*, n. sp.

Elongato-oblonga, supra dense erecte pubescens, fusco-tomentosa, griseo plagiatis varia; thoracis maculis novem (interdum indistinctis), elytrorum maculis circa 20, quarum 4 suturalibus communibus, atro-fuscis; antennis fusco-nigris, articulis 3-11

basi griseis, scapo griseo et fusco-piperito, art. undecimo præcedenti ♂ paullo, ♀ dimidio, breviori; thorace vix inæquali, lateribus leviter rotundatis, sparsim punctulato; elytris subtilius quam in *M. nebulosa* punctulatis; pedibus griseis nigro-annulatis sicut in *M. nebulosa*. Long. 12–16 millim. ♂ ♀.

Kobé.

MESOSA SENILIS, n. sp.

M. nebulosa quoad formam similis, sed paullo magis elongata, canescenti-griseo tomentosa, thoracis vittis duabus angustis (sæpe obsoletis), elytrorum vitta curvata subhumerali, macula longe post medium marginali maculisque suturalibus discoidalibusque (sæpe deficientibus) nigris. Antennis griseis, articulis 3–10 apice breviter infuscatis, ♂ corpore dimidio longioribus, articulo undecimo ♂ elongato precedenti sublongiori, ♀ præcedenti breviori; thorace sicut in *M. nebulosa* inæquali; scutello toto griseo; elytris sparsim punctatis, punctis nigris. Long. 11–12 millim. ♂ ♀.

Junsai; Oyama; Sapporo.

Varies much in the number and distinctness of the black spots and marks; the hoary laid pubescence is sometimes thin and coarse, and then seems to cover the black marks. In some examples the prevailing colour is light brownish-grey instead of light grey.

MESOSA PÆCILA, n. sp.

Elongato-oblonga, erecte nigro-pubescentis, griseo- vel ochraceo-griseo tomentosa tota nigro-piperita, fascia undulata elytrorum longe post medium (suturam haud attingenti) maculisque 2–3 marginalibus prope humerum, nigris. Capite inter antennas profundius quam in *M. nebulosa* concavo; thorace relative parvo, juxta basin angustato, dorso haud tuberculato sed antice transversim depresso; scutello griseo, lateribus nigris; elytris punctulatis; antennis griseis, articulis omnibus apice nigris, ♀ (?) art. undecimo precedenti dimidio breviori; pedibus griseis nigro-maculatis. Long. 13–17 millim.

Nikko; Junsai.

MESOSA CRIBRATA, n. sp.

Parva, oblonga, erecte pilosa, griseo-fusca tomentosa, elytrorum fasciis duabus latis (altera recta basali, altera post mediana undulata) atrofuscis. Capite inter antennas parum concavo; thorace brevi cylindrico, supra æquali, sparsim grosse punctato;

elytris grosse (versus basin crebre) punctatis; antennis atrofuscis, articulis 3-11 basi griseis, articulo undecimo (♀?) precedenti duplo minori; pedibus nigro-fuscis griseo variis. Long. 7 millim.

Sapporo.

MESOSELLA, n. gen.

Gen. *Mesosæ* similis, sed differt antennarum scapo apice integro unguibusque subparallelis; subfam. *Niphoninæ* pertinet. Caput inter antennas triangulariter concavum, tuberibus antenniferis apice haud prominentibus. Oculi modice emarginati. Antennæ corpore fere dimidio longiores, scapo quam art. tertius multo breviori, gradatim clavato, nullomodo triquetro, creberrime punctulato, apice extus lævi, polito; art. tertio sat elongato (cum quarto et quinto) subtus ciliato, quarto paullo breviori, cæteribus gradatim decrescentibus. Thorax brevis, subcylindricus, supra æqualis. Elytra oblongo-ovata, absque cristis et tuberculis. Tibiæ intermediæ extus integræ. Tarsi articulo unguiculari elongato, parum robusto.

According to Lacordaire's classification, this genus belongs to the group or subfamily *Niphoninæ*. The species on which it is founded has, however, the closest resemblance to the *Mesosæ*, and might well be taken for *M. gracilior*. The absence of cicatrice from the scape, though its place is indicated by a smooth polished area in the else closely punctured surface, is the chief distinguishing character. The subparallel or "divergent" claws are a less conclusive mark of distinction between the two groups *Mesosinæ* and *Niphoninæ*, many species of the former having claws tending towards the "divergent" position.

MESOSELLA SIMIOLA, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 3.)

Oblongo-subovata, obscure fusca, fulvo-fusco tomentosa, nigro maculatim varia, elytris fascia post medium dentata (suturam haud attingenti) cinereo-alba; antennarum articulis 3-11 dimidio basali testaceo; pedibus nigris griseo parce maculatis, unguibus fulvis. Long. 8 millim.

Nikko.

Resembles *Mesosa gracilior* and *Praonetha leiopodina*, and intermediate in form between the two species.

SYBRA SUBFASCIATA, n. sp.

Elongata, postice sat convexa; elytris apice singulatim rotun-

dati subangulatis; ochraceo-fusca, atro-fusco (præcipue pone medium) maculata, scutello fasciaque post-mediana (nec latera nec suturam attingenti) cinereis; antennis piceo-rufis, articulis 3-11 basi pallidis; thorace cylindrico, basi paullo angustato, crebre punctulato; elytris crebre, apicem versus subseriatim (ibique interstitiis subelevatis) punctulatis. Long. 11 millim.

Higo.

An elongated species, with the elytra rather rounded from behind the middle to the apex, the latter singly triangularly produced, but not toothed or spined. The coloration is the same as that of *Mesosa gracilior*, *Mesosella simiola*, and *Praonetha leiopodina*.

XYLARIOPSIS, nov. gen.

Gen. *Atimuræ* affinis. Corpus elongato-subcylindricum, postice angustatum, tuberculatum. Caput inter antennis vix concavum, tuberibus antenniferis parum elevatis obtusis, fronte brevi, quadrata, oculis modice emarginatis, grosse granulatis. Antennæ quam corpus vix breviores, subtus ciliatæ; scapo oblongo, articulo tertio quam scapus parum longiori et articulo quarto subæquali, 5-11 gradatim sed parum decrescentibus. Thorax cylindricus, plurituberculatus. Elytra basi thorace multo latiora, versus apicem angustata, apice depressa et producta, apice ipso truncata, dorso subseriatim tuberculata. Pedes breves, robusti; femora clavata; tibiæ intermediæ extus profunde sinuatæ.

XYLARIOPSIS MIMICA, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 7.)

Breviter sparsim setosa: capite fulvo et fusco tomentosio, occipite bipenicillato; thorace cano-tomentoso, margine basali fusco-maculato; scutello ochraceo linea mediana impressa; elytris fusco-nigro tomentosis, fascia lata antice obliquata paullo ante apicem albo-cinerea; antennis testaceo-fulvis; pedibus cano-tomentosis fusco-variis, tarsis rufescentibus. Long. 12 millim.

Chiuzenji; Sapporo.

SYDONIA DIVARICATA, n. sp.

Sublinearis, fusca, griseo adpresso-pubescentis, thorace utrinque griseo-bivittato; elytris vitta discoidali arcuata indistincta subnuda lineolaque grisea utrinque post medium. Capite et thorace subcrebre punctulatis (hoc cylindrico); elytris versus apicem angustatis, apice utrinque oblique truncatis angulisque exterioribus productis divaricatis, supra apice excepto crebre punctatis,

dorso medio longitudinaliter paullo elevato, versus suturam postice depresso tuberibus centrobasalibus obtusis; antennis et pedibus fusco-rufis, illarum articulis a tertio basi cinereis, tibiis apice tarsisque nigris. Long. 7 millim.

Higo; Yuyama.

Belongs to Lacordaire's group *Estolides*, and agrees with the genus *Sydonia* (founded on a species from Singapore) in its cylindrical unarmed thorax and the shortness of the third antennal joint (shorter than the fourth). The form of the apices of the elytra appears also not to be very different from that of the typical species. The obtuse raised line down the middle of the elytra continues to the produced outer angle of the apical truncature, increasing in elevation.

GRAPHIDESSA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Tetroreæ* (White) affinis et similis, sed differt antennarum scapo gracilius oblongo nec basi subito constricto. Corpus sublineare, sparsim setosum, postice angustatum. Caput exsertum, inter antennis concavum, fronte brevi; oculi grosse granulati, lobis inferioribus magnis, latis: tubera antennifera supra divaricata sat elevata. Antennæ corpore paullo longiores, infra longe sed sparsim ciliatæ, scapo oblongo-subconico, articulo tertio quam quartus, breviori, 5-9 paullulum, 10-11 multo, brevioribus. Thorax sat elongatus, subcylindricus, dorso inæquali et bituberculato, tuberculo laterali conico, valido, mediano. Elytra anguste oblonga, versus apicem angustata, apice oblique truncata, dorso anteriori depresso, carinula utrinque obtusa centro-basali, penicilla parva sed alta cristata. Sterna inter coxas subplana; acetabula antica extus hiantia, intermedia clausa. Pedes modice elongata; femora clavata; tibiæ intermediae extus prope medium sinuatae, et usque ad apicem hirsutæ.

Belongs to the group *Estolides*, and in form and markings resembles the New-Zealand genus *Tetrorea*, from which it differs in the more oblong, less clavate scape, the relatively shorter third joint, and the scantier pilosity of the antennæ, as also in the less strongly clavate femora.

GRAPHIDESSA VENATA, n. sp.

Parva, rufescens, capite thoraceque impunctatis, lituris griseo-sericeis, elytris utrinque versus apicem lineis subtilibus nonnullis confluentibus maculisque griseo-albis; sparsim nigro-setosa,

elytris crebre punctulatis versus apicem sublævibus ; tibiis apice nigris. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Higo.

EUPOGONIUS TENUICORNIS, n. sp.

Subcylindricus, nigro-fuscus, tomento ochraceo-fusco submaculatum vestitus, elytris erecte pilosis, antennis et tarsis fulvo-testaceis, scapo obscuriori ; capite inter antennis concavo ; thorace cylindrico, punctato, dorso paullo inæquali, tuberculo laterali mediano parvo acuto ; elytris linearibus, apice rotundatis sat confertim punctulatis. Long. 5 millim.

Nishimura ; Kashiwagi.

Agrees with *Eupogonius* in every respect, except the more elongate antennæ, which are one third longer than the body, and the joints of which, from the fifth to the eleventh, are rather long and slender instead of being much abbreviated. The proportions of the joints and the form of the scape, however, are the same. The form of head and eyes is the same ; the middle tibiæ simple, the anterior and middle acetabula open.

TERINÆA, n. gen.

Gen. *Eupogonio* subsimilis, sed tibiis intermediis extus conspicue sinuatis, thoracis spina parva laterali acuta. Corpus sublineare, sparsim adpresso-pubescentis et erecte pilosum. Caput exsertum, inter antennis planum ; tubera antennifera perparum elevata ; frons convexa brevissima ; oculi grosse granulati, magni, lobis inferioribus latis convexis. Antennæ filiformes robustæ, infra ciliatæ, corpore multo longiores ; scapo oblongo-conico, articulis 3-11 longitudine æqualibus nec scapo longioribus. Thorax breviter cylindricus, medio latior, spina postmedia parva acuta. Elytra subcylindrica, apice obtuse rotundata. Proet mesosterna inter coxas subplana, illo sat lato ; acetabula antica extus hiantia, intermedia aperta. Pedes breves, femora gradatim incrassata ; tibiæ intermediæ extus medio sat profunde sinuatæ nec longe hirsutæ ; tarsi omnes breves, unguibus divaricatis.

Fits by its structural characters none of the numerous "groupes" of Lacordaire's classification ; but is evidently closely allied to the *Apodasyides*, in which it may be placed if we admit exceptions to the character of simple middle tibiæ distinctive of that group.

TERINÆA ATROFUSCA, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 6.)

Nigro-fusca, fulvo-fusco tenuiter pubescens et pilosa, antennis (scapo excepto) pedibusque piceo-fulvis: supra toto confertim punctulata. Long. 6 millim.

Junsai.

Resembles closely in form and colours *Eupogonius tenuicornis*.

CYLINDILLA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Terinæa* affinis, sed differt thorace inermi, tarsorumque articulo unguiculari longiori et robustiori. Corpus parvum angustum, cylindricum, maculatum tomentosum, haud pilosum. Caput exsertum, inter antennis subconcauum, latum; tubera antennifera perparum elevata; frons convexa, brevis; oculi grosse granulati, lobis inferioribus minoribus, latis. Antennæ corpore longiores, filiformes, infra ciliatæ; scapus oblongo-conicus, articulo quarto longitudine scapo æquali, cæteris omnibus paullo brevioribus inter se subæqualibus. Thorax cylindricus, medio paullo rotundatus ibique transversim convexus. Pro- et mesosterna lata, plana. Acetabula antica extus hiantia, intermedia aperta. Pedes breves; tibiæ intermediæ extus sat profunde sinuatæ, hirsutæ; tarsi sat robusti, articulis latis, unguiculari elongato, unguibus divaricatis.

Undoubtedly closely allied to *Terinæa*, and, like that genus, of somewhat doubtful position. The claw-joint of the tarsi is not short and slender at the base as in *Terinæa*, but elongated, almost as in the *Apomecyninæ*, with which the new genus agrees except in the important character of the divaricate claws. The only species known is small and nearly cylindrical.

CYLINDILLA GRISESCENS, n. sp.

Fusca, pube adpressa ochraceo-grisea et grisea maculatum vestita, apice macula majori vel fascia lata albo-grisea; antennis piceo-rufis, articulis 3-11 basi albis: supra sat confertim, apicem versus sparsius et subseriatim, punctata. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Suyama.

RHOPALOSCELIS UNIFASCIATUS, *Blessig, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross.* ix. p. 206, t. 8. f. 3.

Junsai; Sapporo; Hitoyoshi. Also East Siberia.

Mr. Lewis's specimens do not differ from East-Siberian examples with which I have compared them.

Rhopaloscelis maculatus, Bates, *Ent. Month. Mag.* xiv. (1877) p. 38.

Junsai; Nikko.

Rhopaloscelis bifasciatus, Kraatz, *Deutsche ent. Zeit.* 1879, p. 113, t. 1. fig. 10.

Sapporo; Junsai. Also East Siberia.

ERYSSAMENA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Polimeta* (Pascoe), necnon *Rhopaloscelidi* (Blessig), affinis. Corpus valde elongatum, parum convexum, subtiliter adpresso-pubescentis, erecte setosum. Caput exsertum, inter antennis profunde sulcatum; tubera antennifera separata, divergentia sat elevata; frons lata et brevis: oculi grosse granulati, lobis inferioribus latis. Antennæ elongatæ, filiformes, infra ciliatæ; scapus oblongo-conicus quam articulus 3 brevior, 3 et 4 elongatis subæqualibus, 5-11 gradatim brevioribus. Thorax cylindricus, basi transversim depressus, medio paullulum dilatatus, tuberculo mediano brevissimo, obtuso vel acuto. Elytra maxime elongata, postice angustata, apice oblique truncata, dorso simplici vel ante medium utrinque tuberculo spiniformi. Prosternum arcuatum, mesosternum sat latum, antice declive. Acetabula antica angulatim hiantia; intermedia subclausa. Pedes modice elongati; femora gradatim parum clavata, posteriora breviora; tibiæ intermediæ elongatæ graciles, extus medio conspicue sinuatæ; tarsi posteriores elongati, art. primo cæteris 3 conjunctis æquali.

Allied to *Polimeta* (Pascoe), and, like that genus, having the elytra sometimes with and sometimes without two long spine-like tubercles on the disk. It differs, however, in the upper part of the forehead, which in *Polimeta* forms a raised transverse elevation produced by the coalescence of the antenniferous tubercles. The genus is allied, on the other hand, to *Rhopaloscelis* in all essential characters.

ERYSSAMENA SAPERDINA, n. sp.

Nigra, pube adpressa fuscescenti-grisea vestita, erecte nigro-setosa, antennarum articulis 3-11 basi albo-testaceis; thorace sparsim nigro-piperito, tuberculo mediano vix elevato, obtuso; elytris sparsim setifero-punctatis, punctis nigro-marginatis, fasciisque duabus nigris, prima latiori paullo post medium, secunda angustiori undulata ante apicem, dorso inermi, apice dehiscen-

tibus, oblique truncatis angulo externo subproducto. Long. 10-12 millim.

Chiuzenji; Usui-togé.

Besides the black setiferous punctures, the elytra have a few simple colourless punctures, mostly in lines.

ERYSSAMENA ACUTA, n. sp.

Ab *E. saperdina* differt thoracis tuberculis medianis acutis, elytrisque fascia posteriori nulla, anteriori ad suturam late interrupta. Griseo adpresso-pubescens, nigro-punctulata; antennis piceo-rufis, articulis 3-11 basi albo-testaceis. Long. 12½ millim.

Usui-togé.

Probably a variety of the preceding.

ERYSSAMENA SPINIDORSIS, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 10.)

Nigra, griseoad presso-pubescens, nigro-setosa, punctis setiferis nigro-cinctis apud thoracem et elytrorum basin asperatis vel acute tuberculatis; thoracis tuberculis medianis vix elevatis obtusis; elytris sicut in *E. saperdina*, sed utrinque versus basin tuberculo spiniformi armatis, fasciaque nigra unica paullo post medium; femoribus fortius clavatis. Long. 10-13 millim.

Agematsu; Usui-togé.

MICCOLAMIA, nov. gen.

Corpus parvum, subcylindricum, ex parte glabrum, sparsim longe setosum. Caput exsertum, fronte convexa, tuberculis antenniferis late separatis; oculi reniformes, grosse granulati. Antennæ corpore paullo longiores, sparsim setosæ, scapo brevi, ovato, articulo secundo sat elongato, 3 et 4 cæteris singulatim longioribus. Thorax cylindricus, tuberculo mediano valido acuto. Elytra apice rotundata, carinula centrali-basali plus minusve elevata, dorso anteriori depresso, posteriori convexo. Pro- et mesosterna sat lata et plana; acetabula antica late hiantia, intermedia clausa. Pedes breves; femora clavata; tibiæ intermediæ et posteriores extus ante apicem profunde sinuatæ et setosæ; tarsi breves et lati, posteriorum art. primo quam secundus vix longiori, unguibus divaricatis.

The only described genus to which this new form can be said to be closely allied is *Phlyarus* (Pascoe) from Borneo. The short ovate form of the antennal scape and deeply sinuated outer edge of the four hinder tibiæ are the same in both genera.

MICCOLAMIA CLEROIDES, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 11.)

Castanea, nitida, antennis pedibusque fulvo-rufis, elytris dimidio basali fulvo-rufo, fascia recta postmediana cano-pubescenti, plaga magna apicali grisea; oculis lobo inferiori angustato; capite et thorace lævibus politis, illo inter antennis subplano, hoc valde convexo; elytris punctato-striatis, carina utrinque subbasali valde elevata penicillata. Long. 4 millim.

Idzu; Nikko.

MICCOLAMIA VERRUCOSA, n. sp.

Pubes sericea adpressa vestita, sparsim longe setosa; nigra, elytris fulvis, basi et lateribus nigris; antennis piceo-rufis, scapo articulorumque apicibus fusco-nigris; pedibus nigris, tibiis basi tarsisque rufescentibus; capite inter antennis subconcavo; thorace convexo, dorso inæquali, tuberculato; elytris striato-punctatis, carina subbasali obtusa, interstitiisque alternis seriatim nigro-verrucosis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Suyama; Tokio.

MICCOLAMIA GLABRICULA, n. sp.

Precedenti proxime affinis; differt corpore supra fere glabro, elytris nigris, plaga communi apiceque fulvis, verrucis paucioribus et minus elevatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Nikko.

Probably only a variety of *M. verrucosa*, notwithstanding the striking difference in appearance between the two forms, due to the scantiness of the pubescence and the smaller and fewer elytral tubercles.

CLYTOSEMIA, nov. gen.

Corpus parvum, gracile, subdepressum, subtiliter adpresso-pubescentis, nec setosum. Caput exsertum, inter antennis concavum, fronte brevi; oculi reniformes. Antennæ tenues, elongatæ, infra sparsim ciliatæ; scapo brevi, oblongo-conico sed extra basin sinuato-angustato; articulis 3–11, omnibus sat elongatis, gradatim decrescentibus. Thorax elongatus, medio dilatatus, tuberculo mediano valido. Elytra postice angustata, apice dehiscentia singulatim acuminatim-rotundata, basi (margine humerali elevato excepto) valde depressa, carina utrinque centro-basali valida, subconica. Pedes sat elongati; femora late dilatata; tibiæ intermediæ extra medium tuberculatæ deinde ad apicem hirsutæ; tarsi postici angusti, articulo primo cæteris tribus æquali.

Undoubtedly allied to *Ostedes*, *Polimeta*, and *Rhopaloscelis*, but

differing in the absence of erect hairs or setæ. The lateral tubercles of the thorax are exactly median, and not at all directed rearward but rather forward, and the thorax is narrowed near the base. The genus has very little in common with *Drioepa* (Pascoe), although the species on which it is founded resembles somewhat in markings *D. clytina*.

CLYTOSEMIA PULCHRA, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 9.)

Nigra, elytris griseis, fascia lata submediana (antice valde obliquata et suturam haud attingenti), macula magna ante apicem alteraque infrahumerali, nigris; antennis testaceo-fulvis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Nikko.

ACANTHOCINUS STILLATUS, n. sp.

Griseo adpresso-pubescens, elytris guttis numerosis fasciaque postmediana dentata, nigris; antennis nigris, scapo basi griseo, art. 3-11 basi carneo-griseis.

♀ ovipositor segmento ventrali apice integro.

Long. (ovipos. excl.) 9 millim. ♂ ♀.

Chiuzenji; Junsai; Nikko.

CALLAPÆCUS, nov. gen.

Subfam. *Acanthoderinæ* pertinet, antennarum scapo pyriformi. Pro hac subfamilia parvus; oblongus sat convexus. Frons lata et brevis. Oculi grosse granulati. Antennæ graciles, corpore duplo longiores, subtus parcissime setosæ, articulis 3-4 elongatis, cæteribus brevioribus tenuibus, gradatim decrescentibus. Thorax transversus, tuberculis lateralibus validis acutis, alteris duabus dorsalibus. Elytra basi thoracis duplo latiora, apice rotundata, carinis centro-basalibus perparum elevatis. Pro- et mesosterna sat lata arcuata. Femora abrupte clavata.

I know of no genus at all nearly allied to this; it has no *prima facie* resemblance or close affinity to *Acanthoderes*.

CALLAPÆCUS GUTTATUS, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 1.)

Fusco-niger, griseo adpresso-pubescens, elytris guttis numerosis nigris, antennarum articulis 3-11 basi carneo-griseis; thorace confertim punctulato, elytris paullo grossius, hic illic sublineatim, punctatis, interstitiis nonnullis medio disco perparum elevatis; tibiis dimidio basali carneo-griseo. Long. 8 millim.

Nara.

AGAPANTHIA ANGUSTICOLLIS, *Gyllenhal, Schönk. Syn. Ins. i. 3, App. p. 189.*

Junsai, on thistles.

Agrees with East-Siberian examples of this species, referred to Gyllenhal's species by Blessig and Kraatz, except in being of rather larger size and more robust.

CALAMOBIOUS JAPONICUS, *Bates, Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 4, vol. xii. 1873, p. 383, = Pseudocalamobius id., Kraatz, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1879, p. 94.*

The generic separation of *C. japonicus* from the European species *C. gracilis*, as proposed by Kraatz, is an improvement; *C. japonicus* differing by its broader head and non-retracted forehead. But his remark about *C. japonicus* being a linear *Phytæcia* is seriously misleading. It may be a linear *Agapanthia* like the European *Calamobius*; but to place it in the *Phytæciides* group would be to make all classification of the Lamiidæ impossible. It is probable that *Calamobius* and *Pseudocalamobius* are links connecting the *Hippopsinæ* with the *Agapanthinæ*.

✓ SAPERDA DECEMPUNCTATA, *Gebler, Reis. ii. 3, p. 186; Blessig, Horæ Ent. Ross. ix. 1873, p. 219.*

Yezo (*Pryer*). Two examples of this Siberian species agreeing precisely with the descriptions above cited.

SAPERDA TETRASTICTA, *Bates, Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 5, iv. p. 466.*

Junsai.

SAPERDA SULPHURATA, *Gebler, Bull. Mosc. 1848, p. 405; Blessig, Horæ Ent. Ross. 1873, p. 223.*

Junsai; Nanai. Found throughout Siberia and Manchuria, from Barnaul to Lake Khinka. Feeds on the *Rhus*.

Belongs to the genus *Menesia* (Muls.) according to Ganglbauer, Bestimmungs-Tabellen d. Europäischen Coleop. viii., Cerambycidæ, ii. p. 151.

SAPERDA OCTOMACULATA, *Blessig, Horæ Ent. Ross. ix. 1873, p. 221.*

Junsai. Recorded by Blessig from the Middle Amur in E. Siberia.

SAPERDA SANGUINOLENTA, *Thomson*.

South and Central Japan and Yezo; on *Alnus*.

EUTETRAPHA, *nov. gen.*

A gen. *Saperda* differt elytris lateraliter carinatis. Segmenta ventralia 1-4 subæqualia; unguibus simplicibus; elytris apice rotundatis vel breviter et obtuse truncatis.

Closely allied to *Saperda tremula* and *punctata*, and differing solely in the carinated sides of the elytra. The genus includes, besides the following, *Saperda carinata* (Blessig), *S. metallescens* (Motschulsky), and *Glenea ocelota* (Bates).

EUTETRAPHA VARIICORNIS, *n. sp.*

Saperdæ carinatae (Blessig) simillima et proxime affinis: differt solum articulis 3-6 apice nigris. Long. 12-20 millim.

Junsai; on a large *Senecio*.

Like *S. carinata*, of linear-oblong form, with carinated sides to the elytra, and clothed with dense ochreous or greyish-ochraceous felt-like pubescence and erect black hairs, the thorax having four black spots (in quadrangle) on the disk and a short fine black line on each flank, the elytra each with seven small angular black spots.

✓ EUTETRAPHA CHRYSARGYREA, *n. sp.*

E. metallescenti affinis. Squamulis supra aurescenti-viridibus, subtus (cum femoribus) argenteo-auratis splendidissimis, vestita, et passim erecte pilosa. Thorace maculis 4 (in linea transversa), elytris utrinque humeris et carinis, maculisque 4 in linea dispositis (tertia angulata et elongata plerumque cum quarta conjuncta, cæteris rotundatis) nigris, carinis utrinque duabus (inferiori antice abbreviata postice cum superiori conjuncta) validis, margineque incrassato; antennis nigris partim griseo-pubescentibus; tibiis et tarsis viridi-griseis, illis apice nigris. Long. 12-17 millim.

♂ ♀.

On Oyayama in Higo.

Approaches *Glenea* more nearly than any of the other species, the first ventral segment being somewhat longer than either of the three following; the apices of the elytra are, however, very obtusely and narrowly truncated.

PARAGLENEA CHRYSOCHLORIS.—*Glenea chrysochloris*, *Bates*, *Ann. & Mag. N. H.* ser. 5, vol. iv. p. 467.

Yezo; Chiuzenji.

Resembles *Eutetrapha chrysargyrea* in its black markings and the form and colour of the elytral carinæ; the spots are, however, much larger, the elytra have the external angle of the truncature briefly spinose, and the claws in the male have a short and broad, but sharp tooth at the base, the claws in the female alone being simple.

PARAGLENEA EXIMIA, n. sp.

Anguste oblongo-linearis, squamulis argenteo-viridibus vestita, erecte (postice brevius) pilosa, media fronte et occipite nigris. Thorace maculis magnis elongatis 4 in linea transversa, elytris utrinque vitta marginali maculisque oblongis subæqualibus et subæquidistantibus 4, nigris, pectore ventroque medio nigris; antennis pedibusque griseo-nigris, scapo articuloque tertio extus femoribusque supra cæruleis: supra punctulata, elytris apice singulatum rotundatis, carina laterali obsoleta sed epipleuris verticalibus grosse punctato-striatis; unguibus ♂ ♀ basi late et acute dentatis. Long. 11–12 millim. ♂ ♀.

Junsai; Sapporo.

Distinguished from the allied metallic squamose species by the large size and regularity of the four black spots of the elytra.

PARAGLENEA THEAPHIA, n. sp.

Brevius oblongo-linearis, nigro-fusca, nitida, adpresso-pubescentis et erecte pilosa capite et thorace sulphureis, fronte late thoraceque plaga angulata mediana vittaque laterali, nigris; scutello sulphureo; elytris utrinque maculis 6 (prima basali, secunda rotunda prope basin et suturam, tertia mediana, quarta post-mediana elongata obliqua, quinta exteriori punctiformi, sexta ante apicem transversa), vitta angusta submarginali (post humeros incipienti prope apicem cum macula sexta conjuncta) lunulaque apicali, sulphureis; antennis nigris; pedibus pallide rufis: corpore subtus dense cinereo-pubescenti; elytris confertim punctulatis, carina laterali tenui, abbreviata; unguibus (♀ ?) basi dente lata, acuta. Long. 10½ millim.

Sapporo.

Scarcely belongs to *Paraglenea*, the sides of the elytra not being vertical, and the carina which separates them from the disk being only slightly elevated and very incomplete. The species has the habit of a true *Saperda* rather than a *Paraglenea*, but cannot be included in that genus owing to the toothed base of

the claws. The legs and tarsi are remarkably short. I am unwilling to found a new genus on a single example of doubtful sex, in such a group as the *Saperdinæ*.

The genus *Paraglenea* was imperfectly defined by me in Proc. Zool. Soc. 1866, p. 352, and has not been adopted by entomologists. It is, however, sufficiently distinct from *Glenea* in the toothed claws in both sexes (the tooth being generally very short) and in the equal length of the first four ventral segments.

GLENEA COLENTA, Thomson, *Rev. Zool.* 1879, p. 15.

Japan.

I have not seen anything resembling this species in Mr. Lewis's or other collections.

SINGALIA RUFESCENS, n. sp.

Testaceo-rufa, antennis elytrisque fusco-rufis; thorace antice valde gibboso aspere punctato, elytris creberrime subconfluentem punctulatis, apice utrinque in spinam productis, obsolete costulatis. Long. 14 millim.

Nagasaki.

Differs from *S. spinipennis* (Lac.), from Ceylon, in the uniform colour of the elytra. In their peculiar structure the two species, judging from Lacordaire's description, perfectly agree.

STENOSTOLA ARGYROSTICTA, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, erecte pilosa, thorace linea laterali elytrisque maculis utrinque quinque (prima parva basali, secunda paullo posteriori parva oblonga, tertia majori ovata mediana, quarta ovata paullo obliqua longe post medium, quinta parva apicali) argenteo-viridi-tomentosis. Capite crebre punctato, infra oculos viridi-argenteo; thorace parvo, cylindrico, basi subconstricto, crebre punctato; elytris discrete punctatis, apices versus lævibus; pectore argenteo-viridi vittato; antennis nigris; pedibus gracilibus nigris; tarsis posticis argenteo-viridibus, unguibus basi latis-sime dentatis. Long. 12 millim.

Chiuzenji.

Agrees with *Stenostola nigripes* in form and structure, but differs in the claws being toothed like *Oberoa*.

The species seems to approach Solsky's genus *Eumecocera*, founded on a Siberian species with uniform silvery-green adpressed pubescence on the elytra; but it has not the fine "setiform" antennæ attributed to *Eumecocera*, these organs in *S. argyrosticta* being very similar to those of *S. nigripes*.

STENOSTOLA ANOMALA, n. sp.

Linearis, postice paullo angustata, nigra, erecte pilosa, elytris fulvo-castaneis, thorace argenteo-viridi trilineato, linea mediana per scutellum ducta; antennis (♀) corpore longioribus, basi undique pilosis, articulis 4-11 subæqualibus sat elongatis: capite thoraceque discrete punctatis, hoc relative parvo, cylindrico; elytris apice breviter obtuse truncatis, dorso subplanis sat confertim grosse, lateribus lineatim, punctatis; unguibus sicut in *S. argyrosticta* late dentatis. Long. 9 millim.

Higo.

The species does not fit well the genus *Stenostola*, but it approaches it nearer than it does any other described genus. In form, facies, and punctuation of the sides of the elytra it resembles many *Glenea*, but differs in its toothed claws and the want of elytral carinæ.

EPIGLENEA, nov. gen.

Facies gen. *Glenea*; sed differt unguibus basi late dentatis elytrorumque lateribus haud carinatis confuse punctatis. Corpus cylindricum erecte pilosum, tomentosum-maculatum. Caput thorace latius, fronte infra oculos paullo angustata; oculi convexi. Antennæ corpore longiores, ciliatæ, art. tertio quam scapus paullo longiori, 4-11 elongatis, gradatim decrecentibus. Thorax cylindricus, basi angustatus. Elytra postice parum angustata, supra subplanata, lateribus nullomodo carinatis, omnino sat crebre confuse punctata, apice breviter truncata et utrinque bidentata. Prosternum inter coxas angustissimum; coxæ conicæ exsertæ; mesosternum modice latum. Ventris segmenta 1-4 æqualia, quinto elongato medio sulcato. Tibiæ intermediæ extus subintegræ; tarsi breves, unguiculis divaricatis, ♂ ♀ basi latissime dentatis.

The combination of characters above described forbids the location of the species about to be described in any of the known genera of *Saperdinæ*. In general form and markings it nearest resembles *Glenea*, but the claws are toothed as in *Oberea* and some aberrant *Phytæciæ*, and in the two species I have provisionally associated with *Stenostola*.

EPIGLENEA COMES, n. sp.

Nigra, fusco erecte pilosa, fronte margineque oculorum, thoracis vittis tribus, scutello elytrorumque utrinque vitta

centrali a basi usque ultra medium extensa maculisque transversis duabus inter vittam et apicem, sulphureis, lineola submarginali marginibusque griseis: subtus sulphureo-pubescentibus; antennis nigris; pedibus rufis. Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Higo.

OBBEREA VITTATA, *Blessig, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross.* ix. 1873, p. 223.—*O. sylvia*, *Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc.* ser. 2, iv. p. 261?

Yokohama; Yuyama; Nagasaki.

Agrees with Blessig's description of the Manchurian insect and also with an example I have received from the Amur. The apex of the elytra is truncated, and "mehr oder weniger ausgerandet." In the sinuation of the elytral truncature and the longer or shorter prolongation of the angles of the truncature there are differences in Mr. Lewis's specimens; but it seems probable the sinuation is stronger in the Japanese than in the continental form.

Obberea hebescens (Bates) is very closely allied to this species, but is distinguishable by its yellow undersurface (except apical ventral segment), *O. vittata* having the breast and middle of the ventral segments always blackish, and by the dark lateral vitta not quite covering the shoulders of the elytra.

OBBEREA NIPONENSIS.—*O. japonica*, *Bates, Ann. & Mag. N. H.* 1873, p. 388 (nom. præocc.).

The name *japonica* was preoccupied by Thunberg, whose *Saperda japonica* appears to be an *Obberea*. Kraatz considers *O. marginella*, Bates, to be "probably" Thunberg's *S. japonica*. The very insufficient diagnosis given by Thunberg appears to have led to his species being omitted by all recent writers on the Longicornia. It is not entered in the Munich Catalogue.

OBBEREA SERICANS, n. sp.

O. marginellæ, Bates, quoad formam et sculpturam simillima; differt thorace nigro sat crebre punctato, nitido, corporeque subtus fere toto fusco-nigro. Pro hoc genere brevis, erecte pilosa, elytris subtiliter incumbenti-sericeo-pubescentibus; capite thoraceque nigris nitidis conspicue punctatis; scutello nigro; elytris sat late sinuato-truncatis, confuse (dorso versus basin tantum subseriatim) punctatis, carinula laterali obsoleta, fulvis, vitta laterali (humeros haud attingenti) nigris, et parte

apicali interdum fusco suffusa; antennis fulvis, articulis 1-2 nigris, vel fere toto nigris: subtus fusco-nigro. Long. 10-12 millim.

Otaru; Nanai; Junsai.

Kraatz suggests that *Oberea marginella* would be better placed in *Nupserha*. It is, in fact, like so many other Japanese Longicorns, a connecting link between two genera. The sculpture is more that of an *Oberea*.

PRAOLIA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Serixia* affinis et similis; sed differt tarsorum unguibus late et breviter dentatis. Corpus cylindricum, erecte pilosum, elytris sericeo adpresso-pubescentibus. Caput thorace latius; oculi magni, convexi; vertex et frons plana. Antennæ corpore plusquam duplo longiores, tenuiter filiformes; scapo art. tertio subæquali, cæteris a quarto paullo crescentibus. Thorax breviter cylindricus, postice angustatus. Elytra cylindrica, apice rotundata, seriatim punctata. Pro- et mesosterna angusta sed perspicua; metasterni episterna antice haud dilatata, elongato-oblonga, postice subangustata. Ventris segmenta fere æqualia. Femora parum incrassata; tibiæ intermediæ extus versus apicem sinuatæ; tarsi breves et lati, unguibus divaricatis basi late et brevissime dentatis.

Allied to the Indo-Malayan genus *Serixia*, the narrower subcylindrical species of which it much resembles. But *Serixia* and its allied genera or sections (*Iole*, *Xyaste*) have simple claws; in *Praolia* the tooth of the claws is not like that of *Oberea* or of *Phytæcia*, but is a dilatation of the base with a distinct angular or pointed edge.

PRAOLIA CITRINIPES, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 8.)

Nigra, dense et minus subtiliter sericeo-griseo pubescens et erecte pilosa; capite thoraceque rufis, subnudis, sparsim punctatis, antennis nigris, articulis a quarto basi pallidis; pedibus citrinoflavis, tibiis apice et tarsis basi fuscis.

Kashiwagi; on *Celtis*.

There remain in Mr. Lewis's collection a few species certainly different from any yet described from Japan, but requiring further, and in some cases more perfect, specimens before they can be described. They are as follows:--

1. A *Grammoptera*, a single specimen, doubtful if not an extreme variety of *G. amentata*.

2. A small species of the group *Monohamminae*, one imperfect example.

3. A species apparently allied to *Cylindilla*.

4. An imperfect specimen of a species possibly of the group *Niphoninae*.

The following is indeterminable:—

POGONOCHERUS GRANULATUS, *Motsch. Bull. Mosc.* 1866, i. p. 174.

From the description it cannot belong to the genus *Pogonocherus*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.

- Fig. 1. *Xenophyrama purpureum*.
 2. *Corennyss sericata*.
 3. *Psephactus remiger* ♂.
 4. *Eustrangalis distenioïdes* ♀.
 5. *Lemula decipiens*.
 6. *Toxotinus longicornis*.
 7. *Encyclops olivaceus*.
 8. *Pyrrhona laticolor*.
 9. *Phlyctidola metallica*.
 10. *Dolophrades terrenus*.
 11. *Paraelytus excultus*.
 12. *Aglaophis colobothoïdes*.

PLATE II.

- Fig. 1. *Callapeæus guttatus*.
 2. *Xenicotela fuscula*.
 3. *Mesosella simiola*.
 4. *Nanohammus rufescens*.
 5. *Apalimna liturata*.
 6. *Terinæa atrofusca*.
 7. *Xylariopsis mimica*.
 8. *Praolia citrinipes*.
 9. *Clytosemia pulchra*.
 10. *Eryssamena spinidorsis*.
 11. *Miccolamia cleroides*.
 12. *Meecynippus pubicornis*.

On the Influence of Wave-currents on the Fauna inhabiting Shallow Seas. By ARTHUR R. HUNT, M.A., F.G.S. (Communicated by Dr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., F.L.S.)

[Read 5th June, 1884.]

THE action of waves below the surface of the water decreases so rapidly as the depth increases that naturalists have been in the habit of neglecting submarine wave-action altogether. In proof of this I may refer to Sir Charles Lyell's assertion that "the agitation caused by waves, even during storms, extends to a very slight depth" ('Elements of Geology,' 6th ed. p. 20); and to Dr. Günther's statement that "the agitation of the water caused by



